FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA CELEBRATION MARKS PZPR ANNIVERSARY

AU082014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] A celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PZPR, which was organized by the Polish Embassy and the Polish Cultural-Information Center in Bulgaria, was held at the Central People's Army House in Sofia tonight. Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department of the BCP Central Committee; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, and Gero Grozev, chairman of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation, attended the celebration. Janusz (?Tadowski), director of the Cultural-Information Center and Counsellor to the Polish Embassy, delivered a speech emphasizing that illegal combat groups had been formed in Poland during the Hitlerite occupation and that that was the beginning of the PZPR. In a program-declaration, the PZPR assigned itself the task of liberating Poland in an armed struggle and in alliance with the Soviets. In his speech he also expressed gratitude for the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, which are manifesting their international duty at this difficult moment for the Polish people.

Tanyu Tanev, director of the National Museum of the Revolutionary Movement, spoke about the history and significance of the PZPR.

Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, suggested the name "40 Years of PZPR" to a construction brigade at the Sofstroy state enterprise led by Aleksandur Mladenov.

BREZHNEV THANKS LEADERS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU082017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Leonid Brezhnev:

Dear Comrades, I express deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to you personally, for the cordial fraternal greetings message and for the good wishes on the occasion of my 75th birthday. Being bestowed for the third time with the greatest award of your country, the Hero of People's Republic of Bulgaria, I accept it as recognition of the contribution of our party and people to the communists and all working people of fraternal Bulgaria and as support and approval of the Leninist foreign political course of the Soviet Union toward comprehensively strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community as well as for strengthening peace and security throughout the world. I fully share your conviction that the fraternal alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between our states will also hopefully contribute in the future to the interests of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples. I wish you, dear comrades, and all Bulgarians great successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, in the struggle for peace and international security and for our common communist ideals, the telegram of Leonid Brezhnev to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov says in conclusion.

TRADE MINISTER STRESSES IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES

AU052116 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services: "Our National Ambition Is the Creation of a Rich Socialist Market"]

[Text] It is an ancient tradition to greet the new year by drawing the balance of the past year and making plans for the new one.

The most important characteristic of 1981 was the fact that we achieved ascending stabilization of the internal market. Everybody knows that at the 1980 Ruse meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov outlined out strategic task -- to quickly increase the assortment, quantity and variety of the consumer goods and services and improve their quality. He dwelled again on this issue at the October 1981 national conference of the party and state aktiv on some problems and tasks related to implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Then Comrade Todor Zhivkov categorically stressed: "...We shall do everything possible to increase our people's standard of living and implement the party's social policy outlined by the 12th BCP Congress... the tasks set by the 1980 Ruse meeting, supplemented by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, must be the focus of our attention now. We must guarantee the production of as many goods as the level of the population's purchasing power requires."

This exceptionally responsible task can be solved only under one condition -- that each and every one implement it, regardless of his specific activity. We must say now that this task is successfully being implemented. The basic production of consumer goods is expanding, new shops producing mass consumption goods are being commissioned. Many plants are already offering services to their collectives and the population. The services for the workers at their places of work have improved by commissioning trade complexes selling food and retail goods and offering various services.

What are the immediate tasks which the industry and domestic trade are going to solve in 1982 with a view toward better satisfying the population's needs for goods and services? We must by all means consolidate the successes which have been achieved and continue the ascending stabilization of the internal market. The most important task is that every industrial plant precisely implement its contracted obligation in everything related to quantity and assortment. It is not a secret that last year some ministries and departments could not properly cope with this basic task. And I must add that in 1982, according to the national plan, goods for 500 million Leva more are to be produced.

The self-satisfaction of the conurbation systems with basic foodstuffs and the construction of auxiliary food producing facilities at the industrial plants with a view toward decreasing the price of food at the workers cafeterias and ensuring fresh food, vegetables, meat, eggs and milk -- this is the great reserve of better satisfying the population's needs for basic foodstuffs.

The tasks which are to be solved by the internal trade are also of great importance. The main roads which we will follow must lead us toward implementing the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Ruse meeting. We shall continue to publicize the Khaskovo experience on making trade and services more easily accessible to the population and improving services. At the moment 77,000 youths are working in our branch and we shall do everything possible to keep every Bulgarian satisfied. We shall construct shops and departments in the great plants, mines and construction sites. Ruse, Slivan, Varna, Lovech Tolbukhin and other okrugs were very successful in this area. I must stress that we need spare parts, both domestic and imported, and we must study their assortment and characteristics if services are to improve.

The production of consumer goods and services must acquire a worthy place in the 1982 counterplans of the collectives and obtain an organized character. All economic and subjective barriers along the road of carrying out this exceptionally important task must be eliminated. It is the duty of every worker and employee of the trade branch, every specialist and economic and party leader to implement better the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on creating an exemplary socialist market as our national ambition.

Happy new year! May it be healthier and more productive!

LEADERS MEET WITH POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MADEJ

Strougal Receives Madej

LD082136 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Jan (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Polish Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej who is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Zbigniew Madej informed the Czechoslovak premier about the present situation in Poland and about the measures for normalizing the political and economic life. In this connection, he appreciated the aid and support which Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries provide to Poland.

The two representatives also underlined the significance of an agreement of economic cooperation for 1982 and the necessity of its further development.

Planning Chiefs' Discussion

LD082136 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Jan (CTK) -- Zbigniew Madej, Polish deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, left here for home tonight after two-day discussions with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. They discussed topical problems of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland and the deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries. They also agreed on cooperation in using free Polish capacities in production, especially in the electrotechnical, chemical and light industries. They further agreed on measures aimed at a fast conclusion of a protocol on a goods exchange between the two states for 1982.

POLISH EVENTS VIEWED; 'NORMALIZATION' REPORTED

Situation Stabilizing

AU081533 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Jan 82 p 2

["(HC)"-signed commentary: "Order in One's Own Home"]

[Text] Reports from Warsaw confirm that the situation in the country of our neighbors is gradually stabilizing. For instance, Tuesday, 29 December, was the first day after 15 months that there were no strikes in Poland. It is a small detail, but it tells us a lot. And starting with New Year's Day, all plants began working, even though not at full capacity, and the children are again going to school. Everyday life is gradually returning to the only path leading the country of 36 million people out of the accumulated problems and difficulties.

Of course, this is merely the first phase of the new development; there is still a long way to go to reach real normalization in all spheres of life, particularly in the economy; there is no doubt about that. After 3 weeks of difficult trial accompanied by the clamor of those who would like everything in Poland to take a different road, urgent questions are cropping up. Many of them cannot be unambiguously answered; we know the reply to other questions.

The introduction of the state of emergency is surely unpleasant and painful. But we must not forget WHY [capitalized word published in widespace] such a step had to be taken: because the extremists in "Solidarity" and in related organizations openly called for a takeover of power and for the overthrow of the Polish government, and were also preparing to carry this out in the immediate future.

Only now the secret documents of the plans harbored by gentlemen like Bujak, Rulewski and the like, who had penetrated the "Solidarity" leadership and who began forging their anti-socialist, antistate plans from the every inception of this trade union organization, are beginning to see the light of day. Quite a number of "Solidarity" members are now shocked by what its chiefs were preparing for the Polish people and by their boorish abuse of the trust of millions of honest people.

However, one should also not forget that the causes of the mass influence of "Solidarity" lay primarily in the mistakes and errors of the former Polish leadership prior to August 1980. It is no longer a secret how, in Gierek's era, money was literally thrown out the window for prestige projects, while a large number of sectors were being "starved." Side by side with the shortage of food and everyday commodities, this can explain the growing social tension in the country -- for instance, and particularly, the indignation of miners working under poor conditions, frequently without machinery and spare parts. The various adventurers were thus able to misuse the workers' justified dissatisfaction and to fish in muddy waters, as became evident, not without success.

Postwar Poland underwent four great crises; and their sources always lay in the errors of policy, as well as in the estrangement of leading representatives from the workers class. All this together created the scope for antisocialist forces and their actions. And it is only under these conditions that the explosive situation could grow, which in the last instance threatened the very statehood of the country and brought it to the verge of civil war. As the Polish press points out, these bitter facts must be taken into consideration in the continuing search for a way out of the crisis.

"We will create, step by step, perseveringly, the institutional guarantees to prevent the evil and deformations that had accumulated prior to August 1980 from ever being repeated; but also to prevent the repetition of the danger brought about by the recent period," General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, declared in his Christmas message to the citizens. In connection with this, the Polish press is asking: Under what conditions could "Solidarity" again exist in the Polish People's Republic? According to TRYBUNA LUDU's Monday commentary, the answer to this question is very complicated. However, the party newspaper states that this organization certainly has a place in the socialist state, in a form that would correspond to the originally approved statutes.

Matters must be seen soberly and realistically. It is a fact that the majority of the Polish people are resolved to establish order in their own home and by their own effort, and to get rid of malefactors and enemies. Their strenuous and protracted struggle is already yielding the first results. The main thing is that this struggle should be successful and lead to a real renewal of normal life, to a further advance of the socialist society. Nothing else is as urgent for the neighboring country, for whose people we hold feelings of fraternal friendship.

Party Meetings Reported

LD101652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Poland: The gradual normalization of production and elimination of some shortcomings will have to be not only maintained in the coming days and weeks but also stepped up substantially. According to a telexed dispatch we have received from Frantisek Sojka, our resident correspondent in Warsaw, such is the rational, although somewhat optimistic [as heard] view of most Polish working people after the passing of the first week of the new year. Plenary sessions of the voivodship party committees have taken place in Warsaw and Radom.

At the meeting in Radom it was stressed, among other things, that the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation are merely the beginning of the road toward an improvement of the situation in the country, putting it on a sound basis. It was also stated that the enemy has not given up, which is borne out best by the fact that in recent days the security organs in Radom have uncovered an illegal group which had prepared around 5,000 leaflets aimed against the government and public order.

At the meeting of the Warsaw organization of the PZPR it was said, among other things, that most plants have been experiencing difficulties with raw and production materials, but, on the other hand, labor discipline has improved and leading cadres have been far more consistent. It would be naive however to consider that the normalization of life is continuing without problems. As the report states, Poland is merely at the outset of the road, and the entire process is encountering many difficulties. Political enemies, too, are trying to complicate the situation. The meeting of the Warsaw party committee also stressed that the vast majority of party organizations are continuing in their work despite the fact that some of them have not always adopted the appropriate stands.

WESTERN REACTION TO POLAND ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

French Conservatives Scored

LD082134 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The West is reacting to the Polish events differently. Realistically thinking politicians take into consideration the fact that the Poles themselves will have to settle their own internal affairs. This is not, however, the attitude taken by those who are aspiring to upset the balance of power in Europe and to whom the community of socialist countries is a thorn in their flesh. Not only do they act in the spirit of the policy of confrontation of U.S. President Reagan, but many of them want even more.

Thus, for instance, French conservative circles in the newspaper LE FIGARO called on the counterrevolutionaries in Poland not to cease their resistance to the legitimate bodies of the country. French television commentators call for the revision of Polish borders while others attack the system of treaties and agreements, which form the basis of postwar Europe. At the same time, all these defenders of Polish counterrevolutionaries have forgotten in what difficult conditions present-day Europe was born and how many millions of people gave their lives for its liberation. French conservative circles are now considerably concerned about the internal development in France. This is why they are willing to support anyone in order to strengthen the power of monopoly capital. For this purpose they are expanding a large effort to prevent measures aimed at securing calm and development of socialist society in Poland from being realized, and in cahoots with international reaction they are interfering in the internal affairs of this socialist country.

'Brzezinski Plan' Scored

LD082156 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The following is a comment by Radio Prague observer Miloslav Stransky about new facts continuously emerging about the tactics and aims of enemies of socialism in Poland.

American support rendered to counterrevolutionary forces in Poland is an established fact. This, by the way, was even confirmed by Alexander (Luczak), a leader of the Polish emigre organizations in Switzerland. He indicated that the program of the campaign against people's power in Poland had been drawn up by Zbigniew Brzezinski, security adivser of the former United States president, Carter.

His plan cynically calculated the possibility of civil war in Poland. A leading role in the preparatory stage was assigned to Kuron [and] the ill-famed Committee of Social and Political Self-Defense, which gradually gained control over the so-called independent Solidarity union. The latter was to be used as a pressure tool gaining political power for its leaders. In the event of failure, civil war in Poland was to be used as the next alternative. Then the United States was to blame the Soviet Union of interference, thus shelving the policy of detente. Those were the calculations of the Brzezinski plan. Either Poland will be separated from the socialist community or the very idea of a peace dialogue will be buried. It was a black and white approach with anticommunism as its only criteria.

Consequently, bourgeois propaganda in the West kept repeating that within weeks or even days the Soviet Union itself would handle the crisis in Poland. Now that the Polish people have taken matters into their own hands, there are voices in the United States maintaining that Moscow has its share in the state of emergency in Poland. This is used in the United States for creating tension and for exerting pressure on the NATO allies of the United States who are refusing to participate in absurd anti-Polish and anti-Soviet measures taken by the United States. At the same time, the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of Poland as a result of a fact which the Reagan administration thoroughly dislikes -- the fact that stability is being restored in Poland, that factories are working again, and that the basic certainties of life are being restored.

There were vain attempts by extremists to put into effect the Brzezinski plan alternative of civil war under conditions of the state of emergency in Poland. Extremists of the Solidarity union in Katowice were sentenced, as they had violated the law and had even resorted to economic sabotage and physical terror. They again provided evidence of the fact that they had made terrorism their policy line. They would have liked to create the impression that the people stand behind them, but they were alone. This shows that the plans of Mr Brzezinski and others like him have failed.

U.S. 'Pressure' Scored

LD091232 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Washington is stepping up pressure on its allies to join it in its discriminatory policy toward Poland and the Soviet Union. Following the recent tour of West Europe undertaken by Lawrence Eagleburger, a leading official of the U.S. State Department, which did not bring the best results as far as the White House was concerned, last Monday's meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the EEC also failed to satisfy Washington fully. This is why the American President exerted such strong pressure in his talks with West German Chancellor Schmidt last Tuesday. The question thus arises: Is it Poland that is at issue as far as Washington is concerned or is it something else? Vaclav Kyasnicka, an editor, seeks an answer to this question in the following commentary:

The behavior of the White House in connection with the latest events in Poland reminds one of a still hungry, angry predator whose prey is being taken from him. The fact is that the White House has never been so provocative in manifesting its anger and disappointment at the fact that Poland has been lost to imperialism and that the script, whose end result was to have been a total liquidation of the socialist system in that country even, should it have been necessary, at the price of a civil war -- a script, which by the way, was written in the White House -- is now redundant. Facts are coming to light that Washington really did have such plans and that they were worked out by a real expert in Polish affairs, the former advisor of the U.S. president, Zbigniew Brzezinski, formerly a Pole himself, a member of a one-time aristocratic Polish diplomatic family, which emigrated to the United States.

Brzezinski's plan was later taken over by the Reagan administration and made more specific. The American intelligence agency, the CIA, too, was guided by it.

The plan, however failed to come to fruition. The resolute measures of the Polish authorities prevented this. And this is the real reason why Washington is so irked by the failure of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland and why it minds so much that the Poles are now putting their own house in order. Washington naturally is now in a much more difficult position to render support to the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. This is why it is trying to assist them in other ways. It is putting pressure on its West European allies to be vociferous in demanding an end to the state of emergency in the Polish People's Republic, to work for the release of the imprisoned hostile elements and to make the Polish authorities start a dialogue with them.

This American line, which in reality constitutes a gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland, was also fully supported by Helmut Schmidt, the federal chancellor, during his talks in the White House last Tuesday.

However, there is much more involved in the case of Poland as far as Washington is concerned. It wants to see the internal Polish crisis grow into an international crisis, into a global East-West crisis. In the present American administration there are mostly people who are totally blinded by anticommunism, people who have based their career exclusively on a military confrontation with the Soviet Union and for whom notions such as peace and relaxation of tension are totally alien. This is why they want to internationalize the Polish problem and to exploit it, both in order to discredit socialism and to aggravate the international situation. Despite the current American-Soviet talks they are relentlessly pushing through their policy of a feverish arms buildup and are deliberately fanning an anti-Soviet campaign in order to break the enormous peace movement in the United States and in particular in West Europe and to distract the attention of the American people from their own problems.

In its attempts to internationalize the Polish crisis the Reagan administration is at the same time trying to overcome conflicts between the United States and West Europe and to formulate a kind of common, aggressive anti-Soviet front.

For the time being they have succeeded only partially in the political and propaganda field but not in winning West Europe over to specific economic discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union. The systematic pressure exerted by Washington on its allies to support even more markedly and specifically its hardline anti-Soviet line is an apparent dictation. This is why the French communist newspaper L'HUMANITE has observed, not unjustly, that to yield to U.S. pressure would be to act totally at variance with the national interests of the West European countries and why it stressed that the American policy of dictation aimed at internationalizing the Polish crisis runs completely counter to the most just peace aspirations of the present-day world.

Western Stances Reviewed

LD101600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Editor Jiri Cedrovsky commentary on international events of past week]

[Excerpt] To explain a foreign political event one may employ, among other things, the language of mathematics. In the case of Poland, where the development of the situation during the past week again attracted the attention of international life, one can employ the symbol of direct proportion. This is because those who have been following the situation in Poland and also the reactions of the outside world have had to arrive at the following formula: The more the situation with our northern neighbors is becoming normal and stable the more the imperialist circles, in particular the American ones, are increasing and aggravating their campaign against Poland, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

In 3 days it will be a month since the state of emergency was proclaimed in Poland, which put paid to the plans for a counter-revolutionary coup and the liquidation of socialism.

The ensuing days testified that this was an unavoidable step. At the same time, they brought evidence that wherever the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and other bodies are accepted in a disciplined and responsible manner a turn for the better occurs. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote last week that the improvement which has been achieved does not yet correspond to requirements but so long as no one puts obstacles before the Polish working people and does not generate conflicts they will succeed in their work and in meeting difficulties, among which ranks this year's cruel winter which has spared no one. Nevertheless, reports from Warsaw confirm that the situation in the country is improving on the domestic market, that production is stabilizing with more coal extracted, more goods transloaded and with the dates now set for the universities and colleges to resume their work. Likewise, a rigorous struggle is being conducted against speculators, illicit traders and black marketeers. People from the so-called Solidarity who incited strikes, subversive actions and acts of sabotage have been put on trial and sentenced.

However, we are not the only ones who hear such reports. They are also heard by people who were quite confident in reckoning that the hour of socialism was shortly to come to an end and who were intoxicated by the vision of Poland withdrawing from the community of the socialist countries. U.S. President Reagan, like the authors of counterrevolutionary designs, Brzezinski and leading CIA officials, are now deeply disappointed. Their crusade against Poland is becoming a mixture of atavistic anger and the rage of inveterate anti-communists and what one might call political and economic blackmail and impudent interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

During the past week we witnessed the feverish attempts of the American administration to internationalize the so-called Polish issue. Reagan's emissaries, political and economic experts, flew to West Europe to mount an attack on all fronts: It is necessary to convene an international conference on Poland; it is essential that the Madrid CSCE conference deals with the Polish situation; if the current situation in Poland continues, it will be necessary to refuse the rescheduling of Polish debts or to suspend the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear missiles.

These are mere random ideas developed by the American emissaries to influence and win over Western statesmen and the West European public. But that was not the only thing, this influencing and winning over, for in reality it has emerged from the actions of the American administration that it has been applying deliberate pressure. West German Chancellor Schmidt also encountered it. In the White House he signed a statement which is on the one hand full of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet pronouncements but from which it emerges, on the other hand, that the highest West German representative did not add his voice to American sanctions and discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Schmidt's dual stance on the U.S. administration's policy more or less reflects the opinion of other West European governments, which although identifying themselves in their anticommunist orientation with the political aims of the White House, nonetheless regard the American sanctions as a boomerang which will decidedly return to where it came from. This is not a mere question of recent experience, of how Carter ended up with his embargo. It is also recognition of reality, necessity and perspectives. The French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR wrote last week that the trade which the West conducts with the East is not a charitable service. It involves long-term orders, often including enormous capital investments which employ a large number of people and which, on the part of the Soviet Union above all, are paid totally reliably and on time. Springer's newspaper DIE WELT, which cannot at all be accused of harboring prosocialist sympathies, does not conceal its skepticism about Reagan's campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union. It pointed out that the American ban on supplying pipes to the Soviets for the gas pipeline was not sufficiently thought out. This is because the Soviet Union itself is the world's major manufacturer, and even if it does not buy them in the United States it will be able to acquire them within the next 4 years from Japan, the FRG, France and Italy. To place these divergent sources, DIE WELT concludes, under the umbrella of the American embargo would be especially difficult.

And one more view, which is a clear criticism of the senseless, spiteful and hysterical campaign artificially launched by the American administration on the basis of the so-called events in Poland: It is the view of the former American ambassador to Moscow, Kennan, who described Reagan's actions as a mistake, an unrealistic policy, which is an expression of intellectual primitivism and naivete.

Tomorrow foreign ministers of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact will begin their deliberations in Brussels. The items on the agenda will include Poland and in particular the question to what extent the stance adopted by the United States and the West European countries can be harmonized. It has already been said that the political minds of those who will take part in the discussions still nurture the hope that it will be possible to return Poland to the chaos prevailing prior to 13 December. But this is balanced by their thinking as bank managers, who have to realize that they would have to tighten their belts only because Washington has unleashed a new anti-Soviet campaign and who are aware that any approval of the measures demanded by the American Government would punish West Europe in particular, that is, that part of the old continent which is tackling such problems as falling output, high interest rates and 9 million jobless. A few hours before the start of the meeting in Brussels, one can also hear voices from Western capitals saying that to join Reagan's campaign against Poland would mean to yield even more to American dictation and to become the victim of Washington's bellicose and hazardous policy.

KAPEK, PARTY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BELGRADE

LD111000 Prague CTK in English 0822 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 11 Jan (CTK) -- A delegation of the Prague city committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by its head secretary Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the party Central Committee, left here Monday [11 Jan] for a five-day visit to Belgrade. The delegation will get acquainted with the activity of the Belgrade party organization, exchange experience, and will inspect several factories and enterprises.

DISSIDENT CALLS STATE ACCUSATIONS 'FORGERIES'

LD081418 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jan (DPA) -- Jiri Hajek, former CSSR foreign minister and human rights activist, has defended himself against accusations by Czechoslovak state organs. Hajek described these accusations as "provocative forgeries" in a letter he wrote to the Prague prosecutor general. Informed circles in Vienna said today that the human rights activist has protested that forged letters and memoranda are being used to take action against him. The documents in question were found last April along with other "incriminating material" against Czechoslovak human rights activists during the arrest of two French citizens. Hajek and 15 other dissidents have been waiting for months for a trial on "subversive activites" to begin. It is reported in Vienna that Hajek already wrote to the prosecutor general on 4 November, but has only revealed this now because he has not received an answer. According to emigrant sources, it is not possible to say at present whether the dissident trial will take place in the near future.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

AU081320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 Jan (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday -- the third anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of your country's national holiday -- the third anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- we send you, the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Council of Ministers and all Kampuchean people ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name.

We in the CSSR are sincerely glad at the results that are being achieved by the fraternal Kampuchean people under the leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party in cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other states of the socialist community in overcoming the unpropitious legacy of the Pol Pot regime on the road of building a new, socially just society in their country and in defending its sovereignty against the intrigues and attacks of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. We appreciate the peace-loving foreign policy of People's Kampuchea and its contribution toward consolidating peace and security and toward developing cooperation both with the states in the Southeast Asia area and throughout the world.

We state with gratification that relations of freindship and fruitful comradely cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are successfully developing between our parties and countries. We are prepared to further deepen and expand these relations for the benefit of our peoples and of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all Kampuchean people many successes in fulfilling the conclusions of your party's fourth congress in building the new society in your fatherland. We want to assure you that the CPCZ and all our people will always unwaveringly stand at your side in the battle for the peaceful and progressive advance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Hun Sen, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Central Council of Trade Unions sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of Kampuchean Trade Unions.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES NEW PRICE POLICY STEPS

AU081455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Mobilize Internal Resources"]

[Excerpts] The Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy charges us with taking a radical step to enhance the effect of prices in the national economy, both in the system of wholesale and procurement prices, and in the state price control.

This step is being realized by means of the exceptional adjustment of wholesale prices for fuel and power resources and certain raw materials, and in the reflection of this adjustment in wholesale prices in industry, the building industry and transport as of 1 January 1982. In this connection it must be stressed that the introduction of new wholesale prices is basically not combined with changes in retail prices. The consequences of raised wholesale prices for deliveries for personal consumption are resolved in the turnover tax, with the exception of construction work.

The exceptional wholesale price adjustment in the Seventh 5-Year Plan has been carried out in two phases. In phase one, which went into effect 1 year ago, the wholesale prices of all fuel and power resources and other significant imported raw materials -- for instance iron and manganese ore and selected nonferrous metals -- were raised. Simultaneously the wholesale prices of synthetic fibres, and textile products and ready-made clothes linked with them, of synthetic leather, and so forth were reduced. The adjustments were preceded in 1980 by an increase of wholesale prices of precious metals and the production linked with them, of glass and porcelain products, of costume jewelry and so forth. The second phase, which went into effect at the beginning of this year, consists of a reflection of the raised wholesale prices of fuels, power and raw materials in the wholesale prices of selected branches and sectors; apart from that the prices of certain other raw materials (such as jute, leather, rubber and nonferrous metals) have been raised. The adjustments of procurement prices and subsidies [intervence] of agricultural production made by the end of last year are reflected in the level of wholesale prices in the food industry.

The further course of updating the price system in the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan continues to be based on the parallel reflection of the development of costs for purchasing foodstuffs, fuels and power -- both on the demostic market and from imports -- on the wholesale prices of basic materials for production.

A considerable part of the rise in wholesale prices must be offset by the substantial enhancement by the processing industry of the utilization, or the exploitation and better valorization of basic production materials, and by a reduction in production costs. The decision has been adopted to raise the wholesale prices of all fuel and power resources 2 percent periodically [mezirocne] during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. However, there is still the parallel, valid task of the 16th party congress, namely annually to reduce the standard fuel and power consumption 2-2.5 percent. As long as the organizations fulfill the task of reducing standard consumption, the gradual wholesale price increase will not affect their financial situation, nor will it affect the conditions for material incentives. The approach to reducing the standard consumption of further raw and other materials must be similar.

Despite this, we must find proper ways for defraying the major part of the increased costs for basic production materials, but not by mechanically reflecting them in wholesale prices. In this connection it is necessary to emphasize the price differentiation and to stimulate more intensively, by prices, the growth of export performance on the basis of improving technical standards, quality and the saleability of products both on the domestic and on foreign markets. At the same time it is necessary to affect, through price measures, the producers of technically obsolete and hardly saleable products and not to permit them to reflect the raised wholesale prices of fuels, power, raw and other materials in the prices of their goods; their prices could even be cut. These principles of updating wholesale prices, which follow up the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, must be specifife in basic price measures and principles of the price policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The decisive task of economic bodies and organizations is to further mobilize internal resources of economic growth, thus creating -- also in the level and development of costs -- the necessary prerequisites for minimizing or else halting the further gorwth of wholesale prices of products delivered for final consumption.

STATE BANK'S ROLE IN CONSTRUCTION VIEWED

AU081530 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Article signed "-HV-": "On the Set of Measures; Focusing on Capital Construction"]

[Excerpts] The capital construction today will determine how we will be producing tomorrow.

A closer look at the present situation is a warning, however. Capital construction remains a sector of our national economy which cannot rid itself of its ills. A disproportionate number of unfinished projects, overrunning the budget and prolonged construction are some of its most painful shortcomings.

The Czechoslovak State Bank provides a great patt of the loans and grants to finance investments, and therefore it regularly checks how these resources are used.

For example, the State Bank carefully follows whether a new or modernized project is achieving the planned annual output and whether planned construction deadlines are being kept.

When deadlines are not being kept, the bank requires that these projects be financed by the investor from his own resources or by means of an investment credit instead of from the state budget -- at a higher interest rate, however. When budgets are exceeded it refuses to provide grants and rqquires the enterprises to pay the difference from their own resources.

As a result, at 49 projects to serve production purposes, valued at Kcs15 billion and controlled by the State Bank, the share of investors' own resources increased by more than one third in 1980. By contrast the share of grants dropped by more than 16 percent. The annual production volume of these projects was Kcs2.6 billion lower than envisaged and they also were short of almost 4,000 employees. The planned construction deadlines of these projects were exceeded by about 40 percent and the overall costs by 7 percent.

That is why the Czechoslovak State Bank is being stricter in its approach toward projects proposed by investors for construction, particularly regarding their preparation. Of late it has frequently happened that the bank has refused to agree to the construction of a project, which is then excluded from the plan.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS MEASURES TO PROTECT ARABLE LAND

AU071523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: 'Every Acre of Land Is at Stake"]

[Excerpts] Our population is increasing and so are the demands for improving its nourishment; the acreage of agricultural land is, however, diminishing. In 1950-80 the per capita acreage in the CSSR dropped from 0.64 to 0.45 hectares. In the last 10 years our agriculture lost almost 242,000 hectares or agricultural land, more than 78,700 of which was arable land; this represents an annual loss of gross agricultural production worth roughly Kcs2.8 billion.

Fertile land is protected by law. In 1976 this law was amended to equip the bodies set up for protecting the agricultural land fund -- the National Committees, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Food -- with authority and the power to levy fines and other sanctions on enterprises that are handling the land wastefully. But the experience of the last few years is not encouraging.

For instance, so far investors have had to pay Kcs1 million for appropriating 1 hectare of the best arable land. That is why the stricter measures adopted by the CSSR Government instruct all investors from the industrial and agricultural spheres to replace every hectare of appropriated land by another hectare of land which had been lying fallow up to then. At the same time the enterprise is compelled to ensure an adequate recultivation of the land, parallel with the construction of the new facilities. Specially protected soil -- land of the best quality -- must not be appropriated at all; extraordinary exceptions may be decided on solely by the Governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

On the basis of the stricter government measures, the National Committees must now study with the greatest care, and reevaluate and again work out the city and village zoning plans so that not an acre of fertile land is lost. This is also connected with the demand for a speedier allocation of the land lying fallow to gardeners and small animal breeders through the National Front organizations.

In the last 5 years the greatest drain of agricultural land was the result of transferring such land to forestry land or temporarily unused land. By 1 January 1981 106,000 hectares of temporarily unused meadows and pastures, particularly in higher situated areas, on soggy plots, hillsides overgrown with shrubbery, and so forth, already were registered. Since 1976 the acreage of temporarily unused land has doubled.

DAILY EVALUATES SLOVAKIA'S 1981 SUGAR CAMPAIGN

AU081410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Jan Janku commentary: "What Was the 'Sweet' Campaign Like?"]

[Summary] On 4 January the last sugar beets of the 1981 harvest disappeared from the Slovak sugar refineries' dumps, marking the end of the sugar campaign. What was it like?

"Any evaluation must inevitably start with the raw material -- the sugar beets, because they have had a considerable impact on the course of the campaign. In the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, too, the employees of the sugar refineries did not process the planned amount of raw material. Only 1,885,000 tons of sugar beets passed through the cutters, which was 85,000 tons less than planned. This staple, too, thus reflects the plant production's lack of success last year and the impact of unfavorable weather conditions. A negative role was played in this case not only by the drought in the spring but also by the rains that fell on a considerable part of Slovakia in September. Because the beets were ripening at that time and because of the widespread diseases -- icterus -- following the rainfalls the beet leaves began to grow again, which was reflected in a rapid decline of the beet's sugar content.

"The low sugar content -- it averaged in the campaign 13.11 percent, which is 1.73 percent less than planned -- worried not only the employees of the sugar refineries but also the sugar production is roughly 20 percent below the level envisaged by the plan but also because of the impact on the agricultural enterprises' revenues." The past sugar campaign was the first in history when the beets were procured according to their quality. The stricter criteria had a positive influence on the cleanness of the beets delivered to the sugar refineries. This was also reflected in the reduction of production losses in the sugar refineries from 0.94 to 0.81 percent, and in the acceleration of the beets' processing. This year's campaign was 5 percent shorter than last year's.

The gravest shortcoming of the past campaign was nonadherence to the harvesting deadlines. Some agricultural enterprises were also forming dumps on the fields, impoverishing through such unprofessional storage society and themselves.

During the past sugar campaign, the sugar refineries continued to implement the rationalization program aimed at saving fuels. They achieved savings of 2.5 percent, which represents some 7,000 tons of standard fuel. Cooperation with the Czechoslovak automobile transportation and the Czechoslovak state railroads was also good, according to the managements of the sugar refineries.

BEEKEEPERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FIGHTING BEE DISEASE

AU081745 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Jan Jelinek article: "Will We Succeed in Saving Bees?"]

[Summary] On 15 January Czechoslovak beekeepers and veterinarians will start a battle against varroa jacobsoni [acarine mite], a mite that strikes bees. Once it reaches a hive, the entire colony of bees is finished. "So far we know of no remedy for it. The only way of fighing it is to liquidate the entire affected colony of bees."

In 1978 the mite was first observed in East Slovakia and last year it reached the Czech lands. "It struck colonies of bees especially in the Usti nad Orlici, Svitavy and Zdar nad Sazavou districts. The veterinarians had to sound the alarm. All sick colonies of bees had to be liquidated immediately. Next to them, the veterinarians also immediately liquidated all other colonies in the surrounding 5 or more kilometers, depending on the bees' presumed range." So far some 12,000 colonies of bees have gone to waste because of the mite, most of them in the aforementioned districts. This is painful for the beekeepers but so far there is no other alternative. To prevent the destruction of their bees, some keepers have been hiding their hives, and thus contributing to the spreading of the disease.

The bees are now hibernating and there is, therefore, no danger that the disease will reach new areas. The veterinarians want to take this opportunity to launch an offensive against varroa jacobsoni. "Every beekeeper must report without delay the number of his colonies and their location and, between 15 January and the end of February, must submit for examination a sample of the residue at the bottom of the hive." Should it be necessary to destroy the colonies, the beekeeper will be reimbursed for the financial loss in the form of subsidies and assistance in establishing new colonies.

The success of the operation thus primarily depends on the honesty and moral responsibility of the beekeepers themselves. "Should there be a recurrence of the keepers transporting their colonies from the endangered area into areas in which no cases of the disease were reported, the efforts to save the healthy insects will be thwarted. And we will lose an irreplaceable assistant in pollinating agricultural crops..."

PRAGUE TELEVISION SCREENS CRIME PROGRAM

LD081356 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1730 GMT on 6 January broadcast the first of its fortnightly first program feature series, entitled "Majak" ["Lighthouse"]. The program opened with unnamed speakers recounting stories of the police investigation of cases of racketeering at a Brno shop and the apprehension of an armed criminal who had taken hostages at a small village near Brno.

This was followed by music, played by the Ministry of Interior's brass band, a report from a Prostejov clothing factory where a friends of the public security corps club functions, whose members have arranged an exhibition of clothing to be produced this year, and a talk about burglaries in private houses and the need for higher quality safety locks whose manufacture has been started by a named factory. An engineer then commented on the usefulness of security television scanners and closed circuit television to protect socialist property. General information was given about police use of computers to monitor traffic flow through Brno, and the program concluded with a talk by a police officer about protection of property at the "Mir" unified agricultural cooperative near Znojmo and role played by the auxiliary public security guards among members of the cooperative. The program ended at 1800 GMT.

POLAND NEWS CONFERENCE, CENSORSHIP, AID REPORTED

Warsaw News Conference

LD091908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (ADN) -- Jerzy Urban, the Polish Government spokesman, said today that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic would meet around 20 January. He told an international news conference that parliament would discuss a program statement made by the chairman of the Military Council, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the State Council's decree on the state of emergency.

Citing the Ministry of the Interior, the spokesman said that 5,937 persons had been interned since the proclamation of martial law and that 718 [figure as received] have been released. He said that those against whom criminal proceedings have been or will be initiated will not be among the internees to be released when the state of martial law ends. This applies for instance to Jurczyk, the Szczecin Solidarity leader, who had called for the murder of communists. Urban said that 1,433 people had been arrested for violating the martial law provisions.

Janusz Obodowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Committee, briefed the press on the economic situation. He spoke about improvements such as good results in coal mining and a better labor discipline. He said that problems relating to the supply of materials and to interrupted cooperation ties are obstructing progress. He sharply attacked attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of People's Poland by means of economic blackmail. He said that the so-called sanctions would above all further complicate the supply of products to the public.

Correspondents Self-Censorship

LD101726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan (ADN) -- It has been announced in Warsaw that censorship for foreign correspondents in Poland has been lifted. According to officials at the press center of the Foreign Ministry, the correspondents are obliged to practice "self-censorship."

Aid to Poland

AU081302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 82 p 2

[ADN/ND dispatch: "Citizens and Collectives Participate in Donations Drive: Further Active Solidarity With Polish People's Republic"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN/ND) -- More and more donations in solidarity with People's Poland are daily arriving in special Account No 555." The Hohenmoelsen People's Solidarity Kreis Committee in Halle Bezirk has remitted M3,300 and the Ringleben LPG in Artern Kreis contributed M1,235.

On Wednesday another convoy of five truck and trailer units with children's clothing and food for Pila Voivodship, the partner district of Schwerin, left Schwerin and 15 truck and trailer units, the fourth such convoy already, left Karl-Marx-Stadt for the Polish partner region of Lodz on Wednesday night.

Working people of the Herbert Warnke chemical fiber combine in Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben have remitted more than M13,400 to Account No 555, and the crew of the Torgau Kreis enterprise for agricultural technical equipment in Leipzig Bezirk donated more than M1,150.

In Gera Bezirk, the farmers of the Triptis plant production LPG have remitted some M28,000 to the special account, the national front committees in the towns and communities of Schleiz Kreis donated more than M10,200 and the visitors of the clubs and premises of the people's solidarity as well as the 10 branches of that organization in the kreis city of Poessneck supported the solidarity drive with almost M2,000.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON HOFFMANN VISIT TO HANOI

Talks Held With Counterparts

LD081240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army General Heniz Hoffmann continued his talks in Hanoi today. The military delegation which he heads had an extensive exchange of information and opinions with Vietnamese Defense Minister Army General Van Tien Dung.

The two sides discussed socialist construction in the GDR and Vietnam and the reliable military protection of both socialist countries. The talks also focused on the safeguarding of peace in Europe, Asia and other continents. The two sides noted the dangers steming from the confrontation and arms drive course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States.

Activities in SRV

For VNA reportage on a visit to Vietnam by a GDR military delegation headed by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and defense minister, including a reception in Hanoi on 7 January at which Hoffmann and Gen Van Tien Dung, VCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and defense minister, spoke, see the Vietnam section of the 8 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HONECKER'S MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

AU081220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party [SPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin: On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea I convey to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

The GDR greatly respects the progress the fraternal Kampuchean people have made in normalizing and developing social life, in reorganizing their economy and in restoring their national culture in the short time since the victory over the anti-people Pol Pot regime. The working people of your country are at present accomplishing great achievements to fulfill the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress which adopted the gradual change to socialist construction.

Since its foundation the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has constantly increased. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is making a constructive contribution to creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples are developing well on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation. Be assured that the GDR will continue to make every effort to strengthen these fraternal relations and further expand cooperation in all fields. The GDR is firmly at the side of the Kampuchean people and will continue to provide solidarity support.

Accept, dear Comrade Heng Samrin, my best wishes for new successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and for your personal well-being.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Axen Receives Chileans

LD082142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Hermann Axen, and a delegation of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, led by Volodia Teitelboim, had a cordial meeting in Berlin on Friday. On behalf of the Chilean communists Teitelboim thanked the SED for its active solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people.

In order to achieve in the seriously exacerbated international situation a turning point toward arms limitation and disarmament, in the view of the SED and the Chilean Communist Party it is necessary that the peace-loving prevent incalculable actions by politicians engaging in confrontations.

Axen, Teitelboim at Soiree

LD090300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- A festive soiree was held in Berlin on Friday evening devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Chilean CP which was hosted by the Chilean CP. The formal gathering at the friendship theater was marked by the spirit of international solidarity and friendship between the SED and the Chilean fraternal party as well as the people of the GDR and democratic Chile.

Those present extended a cordial welcome to the SED delegation led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politiburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as to the Chilean CP Central Committee delegation led by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission of the Chilean CP. Welcome was also extended to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR, including Petr Abrasimov, the ambassador of the USSR, and Julio Garcia Olivera, the Cuban ambassador.

Volodia Teitelboim described the festive soiree as an expression of the deep togetherness which has bound the SED and the Chilean CP for many years and which finds its reflection in the moving solidarity of the SED and the entire GDR people. As regards the present situation in his country, the speaker said, it is Pinochet's aim to extinguish every tradition, every dignity and every revolutionary thought in people's memory. Yet, the name of Luis Emilio Recabarren, who founded the Chilean CP in January 1922 in Rancagua, is not unknown to people these days.

Speaking about the situation in Poland, Teitelboim declared: "Bearing in mind our own painful and instructive experiences, we Chileans cannot remain neutral or indifferent to the events in Poland." In the past months information about Poland has every day conjured up anew in Chileans the memory of the disastrous days of the systematically organized destabilization, the economic ruin and CIA actions in Chile. "All those actions were directed at bringing production to a standstill and at preventing the normal functioning of life in our country." In order to oppose the crisis, which was planned and organized abroad, the communists aimed at a dialogue and at preventing a civil war. "In fact, the counterrevolution in Poland as in Chile did not want a dialogue." The White House formed in 1970 a special "working group" for the overthrow of Allende's government. This has also happened in the case of Poland and it became known recently that the working group was working around the clock. Already in September 1980 an "aid fund for Polish workers" had been set up in the United States. "While at that time it was President Nixon, Kissinger and the CIA who directed the events which led to setting up fascism in Chile, today it is Reagan, Haig and the CIA who have their fingers in the pie regarding the events in Poland."

Thus the lamentation which they have struck up in view of their resounding failure is understandable, Teitelboim went on.

However, while the army in Chile had made itself party to plunging the country into disaster, in Poland it has carried out and is carrying out its national, constitutionally embedded patriotic duty to the people. While in Chile the army, led by Pinochet, put itself above the law and above the Constitution, killed President Allende and 30,000 other Chileans, in Poland the army backed the legal government. "Had the Polish Government not taken the well-known measures, this would have been disastrous for the country; similar to, or perhaps even worse, than in Chile." Had events in Chile developed as they did in Poland and had the army behaved in line with the Constitution, then "we would not be in exile and Chile would be -- and this is infinitely more significant -- a free and sovereign country without being condemned for eight successive years by the world public for violating human rights, as the UN General Assembly has done under the overwhelming pressure of evidence."

In view of the aggressive aims of Solidarity, the Polish Government was forced to declare martial law in order to save Poland from anarchy and chaos, Teitelboim went on. "This was a strictly and entirely Polish solution, an absolutely internal solution. The imperialists and their followers had to retreat empty handed. History had cut the ground under their feet." For them the decisive aim is not a so-called internal or external solution but something much deeper: to liquidate socialism in Poland and to enforce a solution of the kind applied in Chile by the same persons operating behind the scene. "After all, facts prove, and this is no minor detail, that there are enough forces in Poland to defend socialism."

Since the long night of fascism has fallen over Chile, the Chilean communists have devoted their entire strength to defeating fascism. "On today's anniversary we repeat that this is our main goal."

At present U.S. imperialism has great difficulties in forcing its diktat on the world in view of the presence and the weight of the USSR, the socialist community of states, the Nonaligned Movement and in view of the relative independence of various Western governments, a world which does not want a third world war waged with nuclear arms, a world which rejects the absurd doctrines of the Pentagon about a limited nuclear war and which does not accept the rule of the neutron bomb. Imperialism has not succeeded in forcing its will on everybody. There is resistance to it in Europe, Asia, Africa and even in the United States. Imperialism meets with the resolute resistance of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. The liberation state of Nicaragua proves that socialist Cuba in America was neither an exception nor a historical coincidence. The heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador demonstrates the will of all peoples of the continent to extend resistance, Teitelboim went on

A black band of mourning encircles the southern cone of America where fascist and profascist military dictatorships are trying to halt the forward march of the people. This effort is however doomed to failure.

Hermann Axen said that GDR citizens nurtured sentiments of respect and admiration for the revolutionary fighters of the Chilean people. "In the 60 years of its heroic struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, the Chilean CP has marched consistently on Lenin's road. The emergence of the Unidad Popular, together with other left forces of Chile, represents a significant contribution to the enrichment of the wealth of experiences of the international communist and workers' movement.

The anti-imperialism and antioligarchic measures of the Unidad Popular, its onward march along the path of democracy and social progress have left lasting deep traces in Chile's history and in the history of the international revolutionary movement. Since the fascist military coup in September 1973, the Chilean communists have been in the front ranks of the struggle to reestablish freedom and democracy. To ensure through arms limitation, disarmament and steps of peaceful coexistence. [sentence as received] Erich Honecker's recent trips to Austria, Japan and Mexico as well as his talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt also served these aims.

Prominent circles of the U.S. monopoly capital, of the military-industrial complex, are today again putting their stakes on the policy of arms drive and confrontation, from which great dangers arise for the peoples of the world. Axen spoke against the politicians of confrontation which are openly extending massive political, economic and military backing to the bloody Pinochet dictatorship. "They are the very same circles which always take the side of all tyrants hostile to the people. It is precisely the henchmen and the exploiters of people who are today shedding crocodile tears about the legitimate measures taken by the leadership of People's Poland to safeguard the vital interests of our Polish fraternal people and thus also to preserve peace in Europe."

"The GDR people stand in solidarity shoulder-to-shoulder with their Polish class brothers and back the hard and just struggle against internal and external counterrevolution, for the defense and stabilization of the socialist order."

Hermann Axen gave assurances again that the SED would do everything possible also in the future in order to expand further and deepen the fraternal solidarity between the SED and the Chilean CP as well as between the two peoples. It will always back the just struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their national and social liberation. It will always be on the side of the outposts of freedom, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, which are threatened by Yankee imperialism. He wished the Chilean comrades and friends fresh successes in strengthening the action unity of the Chilean working class, in the cooperation of all democratic and patriotic forces of the country.

Rolando Calderon, member of the Political Commission of the Socialist Party of Chile Central Committee, assured on behalf of all the left forces of Chile that the united struggle against the fascist Pinochet dictatorship would be intensified.

Prominent artists performed a rousing cultural program which, under the motto of "The Spring Is Implaccable" -- the title of poem by Pablo Neruda -- reflects the faith of the Chilean people in a life of freedom and human dignity.

CHURCH OFFICIAL PROTESTS YOUTH DISCRIMINATION

DW080926 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "Christian Pupils Discriminated in the 'GDR'"]

[Text] HRK/EPD Berlin -- The "GDR" continues its efforts to further step up the "communist education" of children and pupils:

Minister of public education Margot Honecker, the wife of the State Council chairman, the other day held a 2-day meeting with high-ranking school officials. On this occasion Mrs Honecker announced that on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress the "creative discussion" on the "further perfection of the communist education of the young people under the aspects of the greater social requirements will continue."

It was to no avail that representatives of the Protestant church in the "GDR" tried during the past few months to obtain specific data on the objectives and details of this "communist education." Officially, Article 20 of the "GDR" Constitution of 1974 protects the ideological or religious creed.

But since constantly more "GDR" juveniles have been voicing ideas about a "social peace service" reports on discriminations against Christian secondary school students have been increasing rapidly. According to an EPD [Evangelical Press Service] report many pupils in the past few weeks had been asked by their teachers in "a partially very rude way" to remove a ploughshare symbol from their dress. The symbol bears the Isaiah word of forging "swords into ploughshares" and depicts a Soviet memorial which, bearing this inscription, is standing in front of the UN building in New York.

Eberhard Natho (Dessau), the church president (bishop) of Sachsen-Anhalt, in a letter to all church personnel the other day protested against this treatment. In his letter Natho also most severely repudiated the mode of "GDR" reporting on Poland: "I am ashamed of my country because in these days people of different political views are called 'elements.'"

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS POLISH OFFICIALS

LD102340 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] What was the last week like in Poland? Gabor Nemes, radio reporter, and Tibor Forrai and Akos Lovasz, on the television staff, reporting from Poland:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade Wieslaw Bek [chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU], we are now in the editorial offices of TRYBUNA LUDU. What is happening in the party?

[Bek in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] It must be said with complete openness that the seventies ruffled our party and that the events that began in August 1980 seriously weakened it. For this reason, the party must be reborn. The process has already begun: This may be seen in a great many major plants and smaller factories, in villages and housing estates. The point is that those who remain members must identify themselves with the party, and they must draw the conclusions from all that happened in the last few decades as well as in the recent past.

[Reporter] What can the party do in the plants and in the villages in the conditions of the state of emergency?

[Bek] The party should be prepared to act even now in such a way as if the state of emergency were to be lifted from tomorrow.

[Reporter] What is the current shape of the party? How many people have left it and what is the position of the young?

[Bek] It would be difficult to give figures at this stage. It is a fact that quite a few people have already left the party, and it is obvious that many others will leave it in the future. However, it is my conviction that this is not the basic problem. What matters now is not the size of the membership but its quality. Naturally, we must build a young party. We must find the path leading us back to the young. This is because the majority of the young ended up on the other side of the barricades, not as a result of ideological reasons but because they had been disillusioned by the serious distortions of the seventies.

[Reporter] Comrade Chief Editor, what is the current situation in the party press and, in general, in the Polish press?

[Bek] The checking of journalists is underway throughout the country. Once this is completed, the papers that are currently under suspension will resume publication. The journalistic community has been polarized to its extremes. It is beyond dispute that many negative phenomena manifested themselves in our profession. The task of TRYBUNA LUDU today is to lay the foundations for consolidation in our country, to point out that legality of the imposition of the state of emergency and to explain that this was inevitable to prevent the threat of a civil war which was getting nearer and nearer with fatal consequences. We are doing this as the paper of the Central Committee and we regard this work as our basic task.

[Reporter] A political discussion is underway in the editorial offices of TRYBUNA LUDU. Editor Anna Pawlowska is one of the participants in the discussion. What is being discussed in this debate?

[Pawlowska in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] This debate is dealing with Poland's future. The introduction of the state of emergency has halted a very dangerous counterrevolutionary process. Now we must consider how we are to solve the important problems and how we are to start the process recommended by the ninth party congress for the democratization of the life of the country and for the regulation of trade union life.

[Reporter] What sort of views are being voiced in this debate?

[Pawlowska] There is agreement among the communists working for the party's paper that the process of democratization which began in 1980 is irreversible. We are also in agreement that it was necessary to put a stop to the counterrevolution. However, the form of democracy and the possibilities for its realization are still a matter of debate. The nature of future trade union activity in Poland is also in disupte. In my view, the membership of the Solidarity trade union can be moved on to the right path because fundamentally the members are not antisocialist and the party can become capable of winning them over. There is nothing wrong with their constitution and, on the basis of that, there is room for them in a socialist society. However, I have comrades who believe that this is impossible because the Solidarity membership has been poisoned to such a degree that it is not capable of constituting a trade union movement. You may imagine how warm the atmosphere is during our discussions. However, these are the times we live in.

[Reporter] Comrade Dzedliski [not further identified], what may the state of emergency bring and what is to happen after it?

[Szedliski in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] Some of our comrades believe that the state of emergency in itself can solve many difficult problems. In my view, the declaration of a state of emergency was unavoidable. It saved our country from something far worse but, in itself, it has not solved any Polish political problems. I expect that in this break inpolitical life a great many matters may be thought through and reassessed, the outlines of the various solutions may be found and also that in the wake of the lifting of the state of emergency, we may return in a new form to the principle of national reconciliation.

[Reporter] I have another question, that is, what is to happen in the Polish villages? The answer is now given by the ZSL president [Stefan Ignar]. What is the ZSL view about the state of emergency?

[Ignar in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] Together with the PZPR we have called for a policy of national reconciliation. This concept was rejected by Solidarity. At the same time the wave of strikes and terror became more prevalent and even a specific program for the seizure of power had been prepared. This would have led to a civil war which, as Comrade Jaruzelski put it, was only a matter of hours rather than weeks away. Thus the introduction of a state of emergency served the cause of preventing a civil war.

[Reporter] Talking about reforms, how does the ZSL conceptualize a way out of the social, political and economic crisis?

[Ignar] The program of a way leading out of the crisis has been laid down in their documents by the PZPR and the ZSL. This was done at the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and at our sixth plenum preceding our extraordinary congress. We are continuing, and we will continue, the reforms planned in economic life even in the conditions of the state of emergency.

In our judgment agriculture and the food industry are the most important sphere. We may achieve the most rapid development in this sphere in comparison with the other sectors of the people's economy and, parallel to this, we may create the conditions for overcoming the economic crisis in the widest possible sense of the term.

[Reporter] In concrete terms and with reference to agriculture, what is the ZSL program for a way out of the crisis? Your social base clearly consists of the private peasants.

[Ignar] The program designed to lead us out of the crisis, which we approved last year, envisages first and foremost the economical nature of agricultural production. In other words, this involves the introduction of a flexible system of prices that would adapt itself to production costs. This will make it possible, for the first time in the history of our country, for those employed in agriculture to have level of income in excess of that enjoyed by those working in the other sectors of the people's economy. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP DISCUSS NORMALIZATION 9 JAN

LD091836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1880 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] There was a meeting in Warsaw today between Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland. During the meeting views were exchanged on the current situation, and intentions for normalization of life in Poland were expressed.

OBODOWSKI, URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE HELD 9 JAN

LD092228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Report by Lechoslaw Janowicz on the 9 January press conference organized in Warsaw by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the government press office; portions within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and foreign press, press agency, radio and television journalists accredited in Poland has been held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' press center. The press conference, which was also attended by the ministers of finance and foreign trade, was devoted primarily to our country's economic problems. The conference was chaired by minister [title as heard] Jerzy Urban, head of the government press office. In his introduction, he informed the journalists about the most important events in the country and about the current work of the government.

[Urban] "First of all, I would like to inform you that a Sejm plenary session will be held, probably around 20 January. The agenda provides for discussion of a program statement made by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and premier, General Jaruzelski. The Sejm will examine decrees issued by the Council of State on 12 December [as heard] -- decrees on martial law on summary procedure trials, on dealing with certain cases by the military courts, and on amnesty [abolicja]. The Sejm will also debate and possibly pass the charter of teachers' rights.

"Next, I would like to inform you that a meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp will take place today.

"And finally, the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that since the proclamation of martial law, a total of 5,937 people have been interned; 918 of these people have already been released. Thus, there are now 5,019 people interned.

"In connection with martial law, 1,433 people have been arrested and 916 cases are under investigation. The number of those arrested is greater than the number of cases because more than one person was often arrested in the same case. Of these cases, 666 have been sent to the courts, 276 people have been sentenced and 17 people have been found not guilty. The Ministry of Internal Affairs notes a further tangible fall in criminality [word indistinct].

"Finally, what is the object of the government's current work? The government is already working on legislation concerning youth in order to give young people an easier start in life. Next, on normalization of the functioning of state administration and labor regulations for state employees [passage as heard]. Work also continues on the draft law on social consultations and on a draft law on establishing both a national council and a national fund of culture. The program of residential construction during the next five years is also the object of intensive government work."

Subsequently, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who is also the chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, spoke at length about the current economic situation in Poland and the tasks facing the government in connection with extricating the country from the profound crisis in the speediest possible way. The speaker devoted much attention to industry's tasks during the period of martial law.

Then foreign journalists asked questions which were answered by Janusz Obodowski and the three ministers who were present. The first question, which was asked by a journalist from the Italian press agency, referred to Poland's current indebtedness. Here is the answer given by Deputy Premier Obodowski:

[Obodowski] "About 28.5 billion dollars. Note that the indebtedness increased somewhat in 1981 because we bought foodstuffs, mainly foodstuffs to supply the home market, to supply the population."

[Janowicz] What are Poland's financial requirements for the current year and what are the hopes that our country will receive new credits? This was a question asked by a French correspondent.

[Obodowski] "The minimum requirements in each quarter of the year, beginning with the first quarter, are in the order of 1.8 billion dollars. This does not need to be in actual cash. It can also involve credit in kind, such as raw and other materials. Nevertheless, the amount involved is in that order. We are at present conducting negotiations with the Soviet Union and our other partners in the socialist countries. If help from the Western countries should stop, we will base ourselves on close cooperation with CEMA countries."

[Janowicz] The West German correspondent of NORDDEUTSCHE NACHRICHTEN asked whether our authorities are not afraid that Western banks might lose confidence in the Polish national economy. Here is the answer given by Deputy Premier Obodowski.

[Obodowski] "My answer will be supplemented in a moment by the minister of finances, Mr Krzak. However, I do not think that all of the Western banks have lost confidence in us. We are maintaining contacts with them. The chairmen of some of the banks are beginning to visit our country. Concerning this, I read in a West European periodical an admission by one of the banks to the effect that they have made so much profit out of the Polish People's Republic that they might as well lose their initial money. For a dozen or so years you did jolly good business here in our country."

"The fundamental guarantee for the banks is, of course, the state of the economy. The Polish economy has considerable potential. The state is well aware of the fact that the country's national economy has great capabilities. I would say that the economic reform and calm work carried out at an intensive rate constitute the main guarantee. Naturally, we have also assumed certain conditions for solving the problem of indebtedness over a long period of time. We have also assumed certain action with the banks with regard to ourselves; this means that they will cooperate with us in a normal manner, that they will continue to provide credits for financing imports -- this is a normal procedure in international transactions -- and that they will give us a form of bridge financing, as it is described, which would enable us to negotiate the doldrums of the most difficult phase of our situation. Unfortunately, I must say that so far the banks, albeit [words indistinct] have not provided us with these bridge financing facilities."

[Janowicz] Next a British journalist representing the FINANCIAL TIMES asked about the supply of raw materials from the Soviet Union. The answer was given by Minister [of foreign trade] Nestorowicz.

[Nestorowicz] "As regards the supply of raw materials from the Soviet Union, the deliveries are being maintained at the level of the beginning of 1981 [words indistinct] the difference being that further talks on these supplies are going to be continued."

[Janowicz] A West German journalist asked Deputy Premier Obodowski how much the state of martial law had cost Poland.

[Obodowski] [Words indistinct] what would have happened to the Polish state on 17 December. In my opinion, there would have been no Polish statehood. Is the state of martial law expensive? It has not yet lasted 1 month, but it is very, very much cheaper than what was happening in Poland during the previous 18 months. I am not prepared to answer a question about how much Polish anarchy cost us, how much the strikes and the complete chaos in the economy has cost us [words indistinct]."

[Janowicz] A French journalist representing FIGARO was interested whether Poland was threatened by unemployment.

[Obodowski] [passage indistinct]

[Janowicz] The American CBS television network asked about the party's role during the period of martial law in Poland.

[Obodowski] "The party has livened up; this has been shown in the party organizations, and on a considerable scale. The extraordinary party congress adopted a program which we would like to implement, and party members in our country are continuing to support this program. This program is well-known to you. As a government, we shall not deviate from the road of socialist renewal. Neither will the leadership of the party deviate from this road."

[Janowicz] The American NBC television network asked Deputy Premier Obodowski for his personal views on Poland's way out of the crisis.

[Obodowski] [passage indistinct]

AFP Coverage of Conference

NC092119 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Poland's overall foreign debt stands at 28,500 million dollars, of which about 2,000 million dollars is owed to East-bloc countries, government spokesman Jerzy Urban disclosed at a press conference here today.

A deputy premier also participating in the press conference, Janusz Obodowski, specified that Poland not only needed a moratorium through 1982 on the 10,000 million dollars normally due in debt repayments of principal plus interest, but also a further 6,000 million dollars in credits for its imports as an absolute minimum.

In the absence of such credits, the deputy premier warned, Poland would have no choice but to cut down production and domestic consumption, and to reinforce reliance on COMECON, the Eastern bloc economic community.

Commenting on the current martial law conditions in Poland, Mr Urban said that the U.S. policy of economic reprisals was based on a mistaken notion if it aimed at obtaining a lifting of the state of siege instituted on December 13. The more the situation becomes difficult, said the spokesman, the greater will be the social tensions and the more rigorous will have to be the methods applied by the authorities to maintain order.

Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak, also present at the press conference alongside Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz [as received], listed a number of ways for Poland to restore the confidence of its creditors in its ability to pull out of its current crisis. Towards this end, the minister said, Poland would have to prove its capacity for improving its trade balance, suppress the anarchistic tendencies in its economy by applying measures introduced by the state of siege, ensure autonomy and self-financing of industries through a new pricing system and keep tight control of credit through the banks, according to criteria close to those prevalent in market economies. Mr Krzak said only part of the 350 million dollars in interest payments due by Poland to its Western creditors at the end of 1981 had been paid out and that negotiations on this matter were continuing.

Deputy Premier Obodowski announced that the president of West Germany's Dresdner Bank, one of the chief negotiators for Poland's Western private creditors, would be coming here on Monday to pursue such negotiations. Poland, concluded Mr Obodowski, needs "a second wind," adding that reimbursement of the outstanding debts should not choke its essentially "powerful economy." If Poland was not given the necessary "oxygen" over the next 12 months, he added, it would be forced into shutting down factories.

DMOCHOWSKI, DLUGOSZ INTERVIEWED BY WARSAW TV

LD101650 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Interview with Marian Dmochowski, deputy foreign minister, and Stanislaw Dlugosz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, by an unidentified correspondent -- date, place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Poland continues to be the center of world attention. Government, diplomats and mass media are now making their views clear on events in Poland. Recent days have produced a whole series of facts of international significance which are closely related to our country. These facts are of varying importance and have varying significance for our country. Nevertheless, they call for an interpretation and an explanation from our Polish point of view. Let us begin with Brussels. [the EEC meeting on Poland]

[Dmochowski] Recent events in the world indicate that it is very intensely interested in the events in our country. This is not unusual since Poland occupied a large place on the international horizon for various reasons. The sanctions recently introduced by the Western states against our country following the introduction of martial law here nevertheless seem very strange to us.

I would like to say that from our point of view these decisions are incomprehensible. First, because our decision to introduce martial law on 13 December is a sovereign Polish decision. It is a decision by the Polish authorities on behalf of Polish interests.

[Dlugosz] In this context it seems to me that it is worth drawing attention to one detail. Namely, there is a certain eclecticism here in this stance by the West, and by the U.S. administration in particular. On the one hand it has publicly said that it wants to stabilize relations in Europe and the world and the fear is even expressed that the situation in Poland may threaten this stabilization; and yet at the same time it does something to (?disturb) these relations. There cannot be the slightest doubt that these sanctions and the blockade and all this [words indistinct], not just in the material sphere, does not have a positive influence on the state of international relations, but rather makes these relations more tense. This is why it is hard to comprehend.

[Dmochowski] It is obvious that an attempt has been made to exploit the unstable situation in Poland to destabilize the situation in Europe. Perhaps this does not concern the whole administration, perhaps it does not apply to all its governing bodies. But there surely are people and circles there -- one can't overlook this here -- who would go whole hog and who would exploit the situation in Poland, for instance, to justify intensifying the arms race.

[Dlugosz] [passage indistinct] Here without doubt there are three fundamental goals: The first is a long-range goal -- which incidentally is also shared by the other partners but is implemented differently by them -- which is an attempt to weaken the Soviet Union and the socialist community by evoking confusion and even physical confrontation in our country. This would not only result in a political weakening of our community but would lead to a weakening on a very great scale of our economic potential. The second: an undoubted desire, instigated by the arms industry complex -- we haven't used this term for a long time but that doesn't mean that (?it) doesn't exist there -- in the United States to manufacture the premises and motives for improving the economic situation by turning on the weapons tap.

The third, which in my opinion would to an extent [word indistinct] through the growth of tension in Europe, the United States would automatically strengthen their position as the leader of the Western world. What they're aiming at is clear now. They are striving to intensify this process but as the reactions of some Western European circles show, this isn't (?going too well) [word indistinct] for them.

[Unidentified correspondent] You mean, the destabilization of Poland is in the interests of the United States?

[Dmochowski] Quite. We would suffer from the advantages the United States would derive from this.

[Dlugosz] The economic blockade, which has been applied by almost all our Western partners is causing definite difficulties for us. The fact that there is said to be food aid does solve nothing.

[Unidentified correspondent] That's probably why they did it.

[Dlugosz] They did it, knowing the situation, in order to create certain economic instruments for themselves with whose aid they would like to put pressure on our government and our authorities to achieve the activity that they consider useful from the viewpoint of their political intentions.

[Dmochowski] They want to prove that in the state that was introduced on the 13th we will again not achieve what we set out to do; that is, a clear improvement in the people's living conditions.

[Dlugosz] It is ordinary political pressure exerted through economic [word indistinct] and I fully agree with Minister Dmochowski, that the blockade is not merely a blockade to cause economic disturbances which were not felt by the population and which would incline the authorities to transform their stance; it is a brutal blow against the standard of living -- which in any case is very difficult at the moment -- of almost all of our society. And this is what we ought to be saying to our West European partners, for after all there is a chance here of a differentiated approach to these matters, also from the viewpoint of interests. For after all West Europe has completely different economic interests with the Soviet Union and ourselves and the remainder of the states of the socialist community, and the Americans have completely different ones, who can...

[Dmochowski] That is the humanist-psychological level of which you spoke, Mr Editor: One says one thing and does another.

Permit me. There is one aspect of this matter to which I would like to draw attention. Well, this blockade -- which we can deal with, ok -- I am profoundly convinced that in the course of several months and as a result of certain transformations (?of which we will be talking) [word indistinct] in the area of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union we will be able to intensify the process of economic stabilization. And (?it) may also prove damaging to the interests of our Western partners. It's quite simple: At the moment we owe them pretty considerable sums. Western estimates define our debt at the moment as $28 billion. For if we do not receive imports, on which we have become too dependent in the last 10 years, then we won't have any exports. And with our economic structure we can maintain imports and pay our debts -- for we want to pay them, we want to regulate them, we have worked for too long to attain the position we have -- but we will be able to do this only if we continue to import from them. If we do not continue to import in normal trade and financial conditions, then they, too, will be faced with certain difficulties.

[Unidentified correspondent] Now we have come to the final subject, that is, our allies and ourselves for, after all, we are not alone. In this situation how can the remaining socialists help us. What are the prospects like?

[Dlugosz] I would like to draw attention to three matters. First, the readiness of the Soviet partners to continue intensive supplies regardless of the fact that we are in no state to fulfill all the obligations we undertook during the coordination of the 5-year plans with those of the socialist partners. Second, the Soviet authorities are ready to continue to finance our very considerable deficit which will appear in 1982. At the moment it is estimated -- I suppose Minister Nestorowicz will be able to give the sums in question -- but in any case they are very big sums.

[Third] they express their readiness to give us very easy conditions, which consist of a long period (?of grace) from the moment one fails to make the payment of the capital sums, and then a long period of payment plus low interest.

[Unidentified correspondent] I have a final question for you. I don't know if you'll want to answer this question. As we know, during the first half of January Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, is going to the USSR. What could you say today about this visit?

[Dmochowski] I would like to say that this is a normal periodic visit, a periodic consultation between the two ministers such as takes place every now and then. Apart from that, it is the first visit outside the country in general by the Polish foreign minister following the introduction of martial law. Finally, I would like to say that we consider Poland was, is, and will continue to be a permanent link in the Warsaw Treaty, the community of fraternal socialist states, of CEMA; and this requires that there be further discussion of the plans we have for solutions to these problems and further stimulation [as heard]. Apart from that, it is a matter of a joint review of what is going on around us, what is happening in the world. These are matters where Polish foreign policy has a great deal to say for itself. And here the consultation on such matters with the Soviet Union, which conducts a global policy, has very fundamental significance for us.

CERTAIN ENTERPRISES OFFERED TO PRIVATE INTERESTS

LD072004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The government press spokesman has provided the following information:

The Government Presidium has made a preliminary study of the report on the conditions of the start in life and in professional work of young people, drawn up by a group of political and social activists and scholars. The meeting, chaired by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, was attended by chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Executive Committee Jerzy Jaskiernia; commander in chief of the Polish Scout Union Andrzej Ornat; and chairman of the ZMW National Executive Waldemar Swirgon.

The report submitted to the government constitutes a review of factors facilitating or hindering the start in life and in professional work of young people. It has formulated proposals for action required to ensure for young people conditions of an all-round development and creative participation in the life of the nation. On behalf of their organizations the chairmen of the youth unions declared their support for the Military Council of National Salvation and their desire to take part in the implementation of the government's intentions. In the difficult moments experienced by the country young people wish to take active part in shaping the future of Poland. The representatives of the young people submitted in their turn observations and additions to the subject under discussion.

The government executive has decided to set up working meetings including representatives of the youth unions in order to draft programs or to specify further the action aimed at tackling the basic problems of the young generation. An extensive program for an improvement in the conditions of the start in life and in professional work will be submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic after it has been adopted by the Council of Ministers.

As the second point on the agenda, the Government Presidium adopted two leval acts which will be of material importance for the activization of the processing of farm produce: an order concerning the disposal by state enterprises of some items of property and a resolution on the commissioning of idle or underemployed production enterprises and service establishments for the needs of agriculture and the food industry.

Henceforth, state enterprises may offer to establishments outside public ownership or to private persons flour mills, mills producing groats or milled feeding stuffs, saw mills, brick kilns and other manufacturing enterprises which are idle of underemployed and which may be used to serve the requirements of agriculture and the food industry. The necessary economic and financial aid and assistance with material supplies will be provided for those who will undertake the commissioning of such idle or underemployed enterprises.

The Presidium has also adopted decisions on setting up a family assistance fund. The need for such a fund has been caused in view of the gifts which are being received by Poland from the socialist countries. Gifts in kind and in money will constitute the income of the fund and will be used to provide food, medicines and other articles for families in the greatest need. The family assistance fund will be administered by the minister of health and social welfare. It is assumed that the fund, as an institution of special importance, will be preserved even after the abrogation of the state of martial law.

The Government Presidium then adopted a decision on the introduction of equal status, as regards certain privileges, for employees in the mining industry producing copper, zinc and lead ores, as well as salt, in comparison with miners in the coal industry.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS 9 JAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD092020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Economic Committee held a session today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The session examined the draft order and the draft resolutions of the Council of Ministers concerning the enterprises awards fund, the special fund and the enterprises housing fund. The legal acts which have been approved seek to streamline and make uniform the principles for accumulating these funds. It was accepted as a principle that the enterprises awards fund for 1981 would be fixed at the total of individual awards that were paid out and have been accounted for in accordance with existing regulations. As regards the special fund and the enterprises housing fund, new regulations modernize the concept and the composition of the wage fund on which the volume of these special funds is calculated by accounting for the changes made in 1981 in the methods of creating and managing the wages fund.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to issue urgently detailed guidelines relevant to the above matters to the concerned units of publically-owned economy.

The next point on the economic Committee's agenda was the progress of the construction of a production block manufacturing polyvinyl chloride at the Wloclawek nitrate plant. The decision adopted has made it incumbent upon the minister of chemical and light industry to make the funds earmarked for this construction project available. New time limits for the commission of the basis production elements have also been endorsed. At the same time, the Economic Committee made it incumbent upon the minister of chemical and light industry to submit within a short period of time a report on action taken against people guilty of delaying the implementation of the investment project and against those who allowed irregularities in the construction work to occur.

The Economic Committee has instructed the ministers responsible for economic departments to develop the already stepped up control over the shaping of prices by state enterprises, especially from the point of view of the economic accounting system.

BARCIKOWSKI ON NEXT PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD091802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- The holding of a Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee plenum -- the first after the introduction of martial law in Poland -- has been announced by PUWP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski. He told a consultation meeting that the session would be devoted to questions of work within the party and that the party had been left with only one platform that could unite its ranks -- the line of the ninth congress. Those who (?do not) fit into this framework must leave the party, Barcikowski said.

Over the past few days efforts have been made in Poland to revive party work. A number of meetings of "party actives" were held and several voivodship committees, including that of Warsaw, met.

The PUWP Warsaw Committee, whose session closed yesterday evening, set forth three controversial theses in its version for the press. According to one, the forecasts that the martial law will cause "a wave of resignations to party membership", particularly among Warsaw workers, have "nevertheless" failed to prove right.

Deriving from the second is that the party is "being abandoned by those members who do not have strength enough torespond to the statutory obligations and demands of ethics". According to the third thesis, the "party must be revolutionary and composed of people with identical and precise views".

REPORTAGE OF RECENT REGIONAL PZPR MEETINGS

Siwak, Milewski in Warsaw

LD081644 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee is being held at the office of the PZPR Central Committee. Tasks on the activation of the party ranks are being discussed. Taking part in the session are members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Miroslaw Milewski and Albin Siwak; and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Jan Glowczyk. Among the invited guests are representatives of the Polish Army C and A group of military commissars.

A paper assessing the current political condition in the Warsaw Voivodship was read by the secretary of the voivodship committee, Jerzy Boleslawski. He stated that every day of martial law restores a normalization of life and of the work of society. These days are bringing a sense of psychic relief and give birth to hope for an overcoming of the moral and economic crisis in our country. At the same time, however, the speaker pointed out, many Varsovians fear tomorrow. Political opponents continue to act and use rumors and lies and leaflets often calling for resistance. It is not permitted to slight either the political perpelxities of simple people or the hostile actions of the opponents of socialism.

The paper stressed that the conviction prevails in the Warsaw PZPR Committee of the necessity to exploit martial law to clean up the party's internal affairs. There should not be any place in the party for onlookers, for passive people or for those who have broken the Leninist norms. It was stated at the PZPR Warsaw Committee that there is no and will be no place for personal animosities. A sense of justice also precludes leniency regarding those who for years on end compromised the party, reduced its authority and weakned its power to act. In the process of self-definition, those people who do not feel their strength is up to meeting party statutory and ethical duties are leaving the party ranks.

Wroclaw Plenum Meets

LD091910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Our party and the nation together find themselves in a state of martial law which is restoring normally to life and the work of society, Tadeusz Porebski member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, stated during today's plenum of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee. He also stated that at the moment the fundamental task for every party member is to comprehend fully the significance of martial law and the duties arising from it. The members of the PZPR and party organizations ought to undertake effective initiatives and specific action for a further improvement in public order and discipline and to enhance work productivity.

During the discussion at the Wroclaw plenum it was pointed out that the reconstruction of the PZPR's ideological and organizational unity is one of the fundamental tasks in the present situation. The strengthening of the party's authority and the further tightening of the bonds between the party and the working class are of fundamental significance.

During the plenum attention was drawn to the extraordinarily difficult and complex situation which is being maintained among the intelligentsia. Andzrej Dobrucki from Wroclaw polytechnic submitted a motion relating to more effective action by party organizations at higher educational establishments. The recent numerous practices of forcing people employed in institutions and the economic administration to leave the ranks of NSZZ Solidarity, on threat of losing their jobs are an example of erroneous action which, in his opinion, does not create confidence in the party or add to its authority.

Porebski Wroclaw Plenum Address

LD091744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The most important tasks of the voivodship party organization were the subject of a plenum of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, stated that the fundamental task for every party member at the moment is to comprehend fully the significance of martial law and the duties arising from it. During the discussion it was stressed that one of the fundamental tasks in the present situation is the reconstruction of the PZPR's ideological and organizational unity.

Czechowicz Meets Widzew Aktiv

LD091738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, has met in Lodz with the Widzew district party aktiv. The participants in the meeting discussed the current situation in the enterprises which they represent and the activities undertaken and being conducted by the district party organization in the period of martial law. They expressed support for Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's decision and for the actions of the Military Council of National Salvation, and stressed the need for the swiftest possible restoration of the party's credibility and authority among the public.

Responding to the matters raised during the discussion, Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed that the state of martial law in force in Poland today is a state of higher necessity. It ought to favor the reconstruction of a Poland different from that which existed before August 1980 but also a Poland free from the chaos and tensions experience in the last year. We want to live in a fatherland which is strong and democratic, with that democracy being subordinated to the paramount goals, that is, Poland's national and social interests.

It is similar when we speak of the party today; it must be a party enjoying the nation's confidence, capable of rallying to itself all those who wish to participate in the construction of a socialist Poland, Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, said at a meeting with the Widzew district party aktiv.

Grzyb, Mokrzyszczak at Radom

LD090816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee has defined the tasks of the voivodship party organization under martial law. Taking part in the plenum were Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Politburo, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

It was stressed during the plenum that the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation are only the beginning of the road which is designed to improve the situation in the country. It was also stated that the political foe has not given up his activities. The Radom militia exposed, for instance, 4 days ago an illegal group from which it confiscated 4,500 leaflets directed against the authorities and law and order. The perpetrators will be brought to trial.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated that the participation by representatives of the Central Committee in plenary sessions of voivodship echelons is supposed to help in preparing for the approaching seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum. He mentioned that the absolute honesty of party members is the basic condition for gaining support for the policies of the PZPR. He recognized that the methods of bringing up young people must fundamentally change.

In a resolution adopted, the plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee strongly emphasized the need to consolidate the ranks of the voivodship party organization and to continue socialist renewal under the leadership of the PZPR.

ROLE OF LOCAL PZPR IN 'NORMALIZING SITUATION'

LD081506 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- Local PUWP organizations throughout Poland are making an increasingly evident contribution to the efforts in favour of normalizing situation in all spheres of the Polish life.

This is reflected in initiatives designed to help alleviate the shortages affecting the society. Such initiatives are being taken by party cells in factories, villages and towns.

In rural areas party organizations carry out individual talks with private farmers motivating them to increase the sales of agricultural produce tostate outlets. In some regions, such discussions have already resulted in expanded deliveries of slaughter animals as well as in a number of new contracts signed between private farmers and state purchasing centres.

Party organizations also concentrate efforts on helping to ensure an equitable and reliable distribution of the means of production for farmers.

Owing to party initiatives, factory welfare commissions are being formed in industrial enterprises to temporarily take over some of the important functions fulfilled earlier by the now suspended trade unions.

Party initiatives also serve to put factory economy in order end combat waste.

TWO REGIONAL PZPR FIRST SECRETARIES RESIGN

Fiszbach Resigns in Gdansk

LD082148 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has accepted the resignation of Taduesz Fiszbach from his function as first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee in Gdansk, and has appointed Comrade Stanislaw Bejger, minister, head of the maritime economy office, to the post of first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee in Gdansk and has coopted him to the plenum and executive of the PZPR voivodship committee in Gdansk.

The Politburo and the executive of Gdansk Voivodship committee thanked Tadeusz Fiszbach for his party work so far.

Katowice Resignation Announced

LD081852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has accepted the resignation of Andrzeu Zabinski from the post of first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship, PZPR Committee, and has appointed Bzigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the voivodship People's Council, to the post of first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee. The Politburo and executive of the voivodship committee in Katowice expressed thanks to Andrzej Zabinski for his party activity up to now.

OPALKO MEETS WITH TARNOW DIRECTORS, PZPR OFFICIALS

LD091748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, chaired a meeting of directors and first secretaries of works committees of the PZPR [word indistinct] of the largest plants in Tarnow Voivodship. There was a discussion of the current year's tasks. It was stated that there is a possibility of achieving better results through economical management, streamlining labor organization and the better use of cadres.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES PZPR'S SIWAK ON MARTIAL LAW

LD082144 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU printed today a statement by PUWP Political Bureau member Albin Siwak. Excerpts:

"The responsibility for the past is weighing on the party but on it rests also the responsibility for the future. The scratching of wounds will not ensure a perspective to our children. It will not fill back the shop shelves or restore the sense of security. The party is not relinquishing its responsibility vis-a-vis the nation. It is the nation's property and the mightiest weapon of the working class. We all are resonsible for the party but guilty before the party are only some of us. Those have to be brought to account in a workers', party-like and Leninist manner.

"We are lacking national accord and mutual confidence. The society has been put at variance. the working class has been broken up, people have been divided at their place of work and residence, in family circles.

"The front of national accord, the forces of progress and democracy were and are opposed by the united front of external and internal class enemies, forces of reaction and counter-revolution wishing to make Poland a testing ground of struggle against socialism. The dividing line, therefore, runs between the social left and right wing, and regardless of the world views, class origin or organizational attachement.

"A lot has been done to direct the bitterness and anger of the working class against the working class, to solve the crisis not jointly with the working class but at its expense.

"We shall easily come to understanding but without interpreters, advisers and false prophets. We must only start believing in ourselves and believing each other.

"We must not, because this does not lie in our interest, allow the martial law ever to transform into a state of war. For martial law has been introduced just to save the Polish nation from a fratricidal war.

"We must once again go back to August 1980 and bring out from that protest that truly working class trend and rid it of anti-worker and non-worker influences.

"The guarantor of democratic changes in this country and their socialist character, the guarantor of extricating the country from the crisis along the socialist road was (and is the) party, its worker core and workers in all party authorities of all levels who have gained in the person of Wojciech Jaruzelski an immense support and a true friend. This is for me a guarantee that the party leadership will not get alienated from the masses, and that the revived party -- party rid of careerists, smart fellows, people lacking ideals, cliqueurs and opportunists -- will (?again) find its way to the working class, to all working people, to the Polish nation."

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'REBORN, REVOLUTIONARY' PZPR

LD091015 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary devoted to situation in the Polish United Workers Party, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, inter alia:

"If we want to prevent the recurrence of erroneous methods and practices of the 1970s and guard against the return of chaos and political anarchy from before December 13, then we must accept that this depends in very great measure on every member of the party, the party reborn and revolutionary again, serving the working class, faithful to the ideals of socialism, and always defending the national and historical interests of socialist Poland. These assertions need concretization.

"The first plane of concretization amounts today to the process of self-purification of the party from the ballast of revisionism and sectarianism, wrongoing, cynicism and political hypocrisy, and regaining by that party of ideological unity based on Marxism-Leninism. So conceived consolidation of the party is bound to bring about the growth of its real ideological and political activeness, the recovery of authority, and, consequently, of confidence enabling it effectively to carry on its leading role in the society.

"The second plane of concretization amounts to strivings to invigorate the social dialogue whose effect should be agreement of all civic tendencies recognizing socialism and Poland's Constitution as the durable basis of functioning of the state, implementation of reforms and rebirths of the economy, TRYBUNA LUDU stated.

REPORTAGE ON MEETINGS OF SEJM SUBCOMMISSIONS

Passport Offenses Discussed

LD081330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] According to plan, another meeting of the Sejm subcommission on Polish citizenship was held yesterday. The activity of the subcommission is being continued despite martial law, with the provision that the martial law is temporary.

On the other hand, legislative work, aimed at the amendment of bills on passports and citizenship, whould be conducted with the view toward normalizing the situation in Poland. Deputies conscientiously examined the influence of martial law on relations between the country and immigration. Among other things they discussed the general remission for passport offenses, assuming that the decree of the Council of State on an apolitical character of some offenses committed before 13 December last year also applies to in the same degree to Polish citizens living in the country as to those living abroad.

Representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, director Waclaw Szarfecki, told deputies that at present, despite transport difficulties, 1,000 to 2,000 Polish citizens return home daily.

The following deputies took part in the discussion: Witold Lipski, Karol Malcuzynski, Edmund Mentlewski, Janusz Stefanowicz, and Stanislaw Wronski.

Session on Economic Reform

LD090918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] A session of the Sejm subcommission dealing with the draft bills on socioeconomic planning and state statistics was held in Warsaw yesterday. The draft bill on socioeconomic planning submitted by the government in the first few days of December was discussed. It was stated during the session that this draft must be viewed as a document of fundamental importance for the economic reform. It specifically defines the principles according to which the mechanisms of the planned economy in our country are to function.

After the basic provisions of the draft were discussed by Zdzislaw Sadowski, government deputy plenipotentiary for economic reform matters, statements were mady by experts: Professors Czeslaw Bobrowski, (Aleksander Lukaszewicz), (Krzysztof Porwik) and (Witold Zakrzewski). They subjected the draft statute to thorough analysis and conveyed their opinions to the deputies. Prof Bobrowski spoke about a very important defect in the draft bill, namely the lack of a proper reflection in it of financial and credit matters. The tasks of the Sejm relating to supervision of the implementation of the 5-year plan were also mentioned in the discussion.

State Enterprises Bill

LD090040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska, there was a meeting today on the Sejm subcommission which is examining the government bill on the financial economy of state enterprises. This bill is based on the principle of independence and self-financing. Subsidy of enterprises from the state budget should be a temporary and exceptional phenomenon, according to the principles laid down by the Sejm. The bill contains (?delegated powers?) for the Council of Ministers, from which a fund for economic progress will be set up. This issue caused a lively discussion. Many deputies maintained that such funds should exist in all enterprises. There was also discussion on fixing the amount of assets for remuneration.

In the summarization of the discussion, it was stated that the draft of the new system of enterprise financing is a great advance on the present state of affairs but it has a great number of flaws. If the draft is examined in conjunction with the remaining seven bills on economic reform, what one draft does not have is often contained in others.

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS POLONIA ECONOMIC FORUM MEETING

LD101754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The implementation of the proposals of the Polonia Economic Forum 81 was the topic of a meeting at the Council of Ministers office chairmed by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

It was stated that almost all the submitted porposals have been implemented. Matters not yet yet taken into account are in the final stage of agreement and they should be settled by the latest in the first quarter of this year. It was also stressed that the Polonia firms' proposals, linked with the correct operation in Polonia enterprises in the current situation and concerning passport, [word indistinct] - financial and export-import questions, have been settled positively.

HIGHER EDUCATION TO RESUME BY MID-FEBRUARY

LD102048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] In accordance with a communique of the Military Council of National Salvation and subsequent ministerial decisions, academic work at day courses in higher educational establishments throughout the country is to be resumed by mid-February. This will take place after a prolonged break in the studies which was caused, at first, by strikes launched at many of the establishments and then by the lengthened winter vacations instructions for which were issued after the introduction of the state of martial law. Higher educational establishments will function on the basis of the law on higher education of 1958, taking into account regulations deriving from the decree on the state of martial law and the decisions contained in ministerial directives.

Principals will direct their establishments on the basis of being in sole charge of them and will bear full responsibility for all the activities of their establishments. They will act through the other officials of the establishment, including deans. University senates and faculty councils will have the rights to give advice and express their opinions, and will function in a composition determined by the regulations of the law in force.

Ministerial directives define the conditions on which the resumption of academic work will depend.

These conditions are: strict adherence by the executive personnel of the establishment and by its employees to the requirements deriving from the regulations in force during the period of the state of martial law; preparation for the comprehensive briefing of students during the first days of the resumption of academic work on the requirements of the state of martial law and the duties deriving from the regulations in force, especially the oath, and from the provisional set of rules concerning academic work; preparation of schemes for making up work missed in the winter term during the two-to-three subsequent terms without the prolongation of courses, as well as preparation for the necessary changes in the organization of curricula -- in exceptional and justified cases it will be possible, with the consent of the minister of science, to prolong a course by one term in the final year of studies; appointment of personnel with a view to guaranteeing proper implementation of academic and educational work; and preparation of teaching and special aids.

The decision on the resumption of each term of academic work at an establishment will be made by the minister on application from the principal, the application having been assessed by the voivodship defense committee; the application will contain, among other things, a statement on the fulfillment of the aforementioned conditions.

In view of the suspension of the activities of student organizations and self-management bodies, the directives envisage that the principals will appoint plenipotentiaries and guardians and take over various forms of social activities formerly conducted by trade unions. It is also envisaged that the principals will introduce provisional sets of rules covering the functioning of student hostels and that the discipline of academic studies will be stepped up and instruction intensified. The directives envisage the possibility of the principal assigning the employees of the establishment concerned tasks going beyond the duties performed hitherto as well as tasks to be performed on days free of work.

The increased controls deriving from the state of martial law include, among other things; the control and supervision by the principals of the printing equipment of the educational establishments; pre censorship of scholarly and academic publications intended for circulation; the prohobition of anyone remaining on the premises of the establishment beyond the duration of work in the case of employees, and beyond the duration of academic activities and opening hours of libraries in the case of students; provisions to be made by the principals for the protection of the premises of their establishments and the intensification of preventive action aimed at forestalling the phenomena of the violation of social discipline and legal norms by students and employees.

The directives also say it is the duty of all students to study two foreign languages, one of which must be a language already studied in secondary school. They also say that the setting up of a study course or a specialization at a higher educational establishment will require the consent of the minister.

In a higher educational establishment administered by the minister of science, higher education and technology there will be in force, during the period of the state of martial law, a provisional set of rules covering day courses. These rules were introduced by the order of the minister of 8 January. It states that any decisions taken on the basis of its regulations should be comensurate with the needs, rights and duties of university youth and must be compatible with the public interest, with the principles of communal life in socialist society as well with the decree and other legal regulations concerning the state of martial law.

The part defining the duties and the rights of students states among other things, that the basic duties comprise the maintenance of the moral attitude and civic dignity of a student, strict observance of the legal regulations and orders, as well as a systematic and assiduous acquisition of knowledge. The attendance of students at all academic activities is obligatory; unjustified absence involves the threat of sanctions to be imposed by the dean which may go as far as exclusion from the student list. Exclusion from the student list can also be brought about by the infringement of the injunctions of article 46 of the decree on the state of martial law; this concerns among other things, the continuation of union or organizational activities and the organizing of strikes or protest actions.

The set of rules says that in justified cases the principal may make it incumbent upon students to undertake socially useful work for the sake of the educational establishment concerned or for the sake of the national economy.

The possibility has been maintained of individual program of study for the gifted and outstanding students. Deans can grant students leave -- short -term, annual or special -- for basic military service.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS LIQUIDATED AS OF 1 JAN

AU081415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Associations of State Enterprises in Liquidation as of 1 January 1982"]

[Text] As of 1 January 1982 the associations of state enterprises have been put in the state of liquidation.

The law on the state enterprises has finally sealed the liquidation of the intermediate management bodies. Before martial law was proclaimed, the Council of Ministers had issued a liquidation resolution stipulating the principles, procedure and deadlines for liquidating the associations in question. The resolution, which is in force, stipulates in some cases other principles, procedures and deadlines for liquidation than are stipulated by the law on state enterprises.

The coming into force of the new regulations does not mean that the score of thousands of the employees of the former associations will become automatically workless. On the contrary, their work will be cut out for them in connection with the liquidation formalities, for which the law provides as short a time as 6 months. The associations will also hand over their property to other state organizations and will offer for sale other fixed and movable assets.

The associations will wind up their activities on 30 June 1982, but in some cases this winding up will be completed by other deadlines for liquidation. Some associations of the agricultural and food industry (sugar, potatoes, agricultural and horticultural seeds and animal breeding and disposal) will wind up their activities when the processing campaign or the economic year have been completed, which means after 31 March and 30 June 1982. Special duties involved in the rationing system have prolonged the life of the meat industry central agency to 30 June. The agency will begin its liquidation after that date.

The introduction of martial law has caused additional changes because of higher necessity but they have not affected the general principles of the economic reform and are temporary in nature, just as martial law is. The list of the organizational units of the state administration and national economy that have been militarized has been published. A number of associations are included in that list, but, of course, the regulations of the aforementioned resolution issued by the Council of Ministers do not apply to them.

MINISTRY CONDUCTS CREATIVE GROUPS' DUTIES

LD090800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the suspension of the activities of main boards and branch boards of Warsaw creative associations and unions during martial law, the Ministry of Culture and Art and local authorities have taken over their social activities. Marke (Czarnecki), director of the cabinet of the minister of culture and art, informs that outstanding creative persons who are elderly, lonely and living in poor conditions have been taken care of. A team has been set up in the ministry which is dealing with everyday matters of those in need of care. Canteens are still open. Grants and assistance in the form of money continue to be granted. Forms of activity which are common for the whole community, such as food coupons for instance, are being continued with the assistance of the ministry.

In the sphere of economic activity -- this applies mainly to artists -- artists' cooperatives continue to operate thanks to permission being granted by the minister. The minister has also urged the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to make it easire for members of creative unions to make use of health centers.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO RESUME 15 JANUARY

LD091718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Here is some news which will undoubtedly cheer up the inhabitants of Warsaw. The mayor of the capital city of Warsaw, Jerzy Majewski, has issued an order which will allow the activities of the theaters, operas, philharmonic, operettas, cinemas, art galleries, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms and other cultural and educational establishments to resume in the capital and voivodship. The cultural and cultural-educational institutions' activities should end at an hour which would enable the participants to get home before the curfew. The order comes into force as of 15 January 1982.

SD CONFERENCES HELD TO SUPPORT MILITARY COUNCIL

LD191010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] In accordance with an SD Central Committee resolution a series of voivodship conferences of the SD began this week. The basic aim of these conferences is to try to answer the question: How can local links of the SD best support the activities of the Military Council of National Salvation? [WRON]. Such conferences have been held in Kielce, Radom, Koszalin, Bielsko-Biala, Olsztyn, Bialystok and other places. Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee participated in the Radom conference.

BANK FUNDS DISAPPEAR: SOLIDARITY MEMBERS SOUGHT

LD082036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The investigative section of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Wroclaw is conducting an energetic investigation into the question of the withdrawal of $80 million in cash from the bank account of the Solidarity regional board of Lower Silesia. The money was collected on 3 December last year by Jozef (Pinior) an adviser of the regional board in Wroclaw, who was authorized to do so. Withdrawing the money in the form of a cheque in his name, Jozef (Pinior) wrote on the obverse that the cash would be earmarked for the statutory goals of the union. The withdrawn money, which came from the accounts of Solidarity members, mysteriously vanished.

As Czeslaw (Gorzejecki), deputy commander of the voivodship Citizens' Milita in Wroclaw, told a PAP journalist, the investigation so far has uncovered the mechanism which make it possible to withdraw so large a sum in ready cash. It emerges from interrogations and explanations given with regard to this matter by employees of the former Lower Silesian region that they were not aware of the goals for which the money was allocated. It emerges from a confession by Tomasz Surowiec, head of the regional board, who helped Jozef (Pinior) to take the Z80 million from the bank, that the banknotes were in denominations of Z2,000 and Z500 notes carried in suitcases borrowed from the bank. They were then taken by car, driven by Stanislaw (Hutkowski), press spokesman of the Lower Silesian Solidarity.

It emerges from what the investigation has determined so far that the whole operation was carefully prepared beforehand. The bank director was dismissed for failing adequately to supervise the activity of the bank. The voivodship headquarters of the militia in Wroclaw has issued arrest warrants against Jozef (Pinior), Piotr Bednarz and Stanislaw (Hutkowski), the immediate perpetrators of the appropriation.

MINISTRY RESTORES TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

LD101404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Today at 0800 the telecommunication services have, in line with the decision of the minister of communications, started to reconnect the public municipal telephone links in all voivodship towns. The reconnection proceeded without major disruptions and already this morning it has been possible to use virtually all connections except the damaged ones.

'GOSSIP' ON CONDITIONS OF INTERNEES REBUTTED

LD091424 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Next in this broadcast from radio Polonia, a matter which has evoked enormous, almost hysterical comment in the Western mass media, based on hearsay, gossip, unfounded insinuation and sheer imagination. [Words indistinct] of the group of persons who have been interned under the provisions of martial law. Reports you may have heard and read range from fantastic accounts of the internees being held in tents, hosed with ice-cold water in the bitter frost, to [words indistinct] which speak of even worse physical and mental bad treatment.

(Jerzy Glembowski), journalist from the regional daily newspaper SOWO LUDU, appearing in the south central province of Kielce, visited a group of internees in the city, investigating (?the) confinement center. The conditions there are similar to those in other internee centers.

Those who agreed to speak, writes (Jerzy Glembowski), did so without reservation. Absolutely no one complained of being physically maltreated or of being (?watched). They are evidently in good physical trim and talk freely. The general mood in the rooms where they live is serious but not depressed. They live four to a room on double-decker beds. Imperative sanitary conveniences are behind partitioned walls. The windows are of the standard large size. They have access to the press, though they complained that there are too few papers and they have to wait in turn to read them. The local library offers books, though many have their own books. Writing materials are available. There are less than four persons in some rooms since several have already gone home. Medical care is on the spot and continued treatment of existing illnesses is ensured.

(Jerzy Glembowski) goes on to say that he was told the center administration treats them well. Despite general food problems on a national scale, the internees are far from being hungry.

The internees had much to say of the reasons for their confinement. Some (?described the) reasons; others said they could not imagine themselves calling for social unrest at a time of martial law. They know what is happening in the country. They have access to the press and the close-circuit radio network. Most of them are in contact with their families. They are visited, receive letters and parcels. So they are surprised at the gossip concerning the internees. After all, hundreds of persons are fully conversant with the conditions of living in the center. Almost all the people (Jerzy Glembowski) talks to said the only thing that is lacking is freedom.

(Glembowski) also met the chief of the center, his assistant and the physician in charge of the internees [word indistinct]. The principle is to treat them all with the fullest formal respect, to stress the extraordinary status of the internees even in daily (?life). Every person confined in the center has undergone a full medical check. No signs of physical injury were stated, either at the beginning or during later checkups. A number of the internees were allowed to go home after undergoing detailed medical examinations or were directed to hospitals for specialist treatment. In one case open TB was stated. [as heard] Another was found to be an epileptic while two others were found to suffer from various chronic illnesses. There is no pregant woman among the internees, nor has there ever been, writes (Jerzy Glembowski).

Each internee can receive two parcels a month from their families, of three kg weight each. The [word indistinct] are allowed one visit a month by members of the person's nearest family: wife, children, parents, brothers and sisters. A special visiting room is available and the time of each visit, at a table, is between half and 1 hour. Should the circumstances so require, the chief of the center may allow further or extended visits. No special permits are required; just the permission of the center chief issued on the day of visit.

The food is modest, goes on (Jerzy Glembowski). On the day of my visit there was bread, margarine, ersatz coffee with milk for breakfast, vegetable soup and macaroni with goulash for lunch and porridge with milk for supper.

The lights in the rooms are put out at 2000 though the internees have asked that this should be put forward by 1 hour to 2100. Several of the confined persons are brushing up their knowledge of foreign languages. The center chief may allow the use of textbooks and other reading material brought by their families. There is also a general store on the premises where certain food articles and other goods can be purchased to the tune of Z800 monthly. The internees' families can pay in sums of money to their accounts. The chief of the center is available to discuss all matters between 0800 and 1600 daily.

I heard nothing at all during my visit, concludes (Jerzy Glembowski), of any improper behavior by either internees or administration. The general mood is good, bearing in mind the conditions of loss of liberty. More than 30 of the internees have already been allowed to return home. Further discharges are continuing.

UPDATE ON LATEST CHARGES, TRIALS, SENTENCES

Szczepanski Pleads 'Not Guilty'

LD082246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] On the 4th day of the trial of the former management of the radio and television committee, held in the voivodship court in Warsaw, Maciej Szczepanski began his depositions. He stated, among other things, that he is lodging a "not guilty" plea. He made three statements. In the first one he states that he feels himself responsible for all his decisions and actions and their consequences and for actions of his colleagues, if they were acting on his instructions, or informed him of their intentions, or if the actions of his colleagues accorded with his own intentions. Next the former chairman of the radio committee voiced the opinion that, in his view, there are political reasons for why he has found himself in the dock. In his third statement he stated that a press, radio and television campaign was deliberately mounted against him; a campaign which unequivocally portrayed him as a criminal.

Depositions made by Maciej Szczpanski addressed the question of how he came to the post of radio and television chairman. The cadres policy that was pursued and the economic and program activities. The accused stated that he was appointed to the post of chairman, despite his own opposition, at Edward Gierek's initiative. It transpires from his explanations that he found the situation in the radio committee was not the best. There was a lack of money for program activities, there was no current control of spending. Maciej Szczepanski admitted he had deliberately implemented the so-called "propaganda of success." In his opinion, it was really propaganda for the accomplishments of the working people. I did not allow, he stated, any mention by the radio and television of shortcomings and errors to the extent which would correspond with reality. This would have been tantamount to presenting errors and powerlessness. I was conscious of errors being made by Edward Gierek and his team but I believed he would come to grips with the problems.

The trial has been adjourned until 12 January.

Provincial Leaders Charged

LD102034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Several acts of indictment against people who committed offenses involving abuse of their official duties have been lodged at various courts. Court proceedings in these cases are in progress.

In one such case the Poznan Voivodship Court sentenced Stefan Mielczarek, former director of the department of transport of the Poznan Voivodship office, who was charged with accepting bribes amounting to Z380,000 against the allocation of coupons for the purchase of cars. The court sentenced him to 6 years imprisonment, a Z250,000 fine, and deprivation of civil rights for 3 years. Ten other people were sentenced in the same case.

Writs concerning civil actions such as demands for payment due for building work and other services rendered to people in high official posts and not paid to date have also been lodged at various courts. These cases are being dealt with notwithstanding any further penal proceedings against those people.

In one such case a claim was made by the voivodship enterprise of communal housing economy against Andrzej Borkowski, former first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Konin, demanding payment of more than Z225,000. Andrzej Borkowski is being tried by the Konin Voivodship Court for embezzlement of public property.

Similar civil actions are in progress against Jozef Scibisz, former secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan, and Jozef Switaj, former secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan and former chairman of the Presidium of the Poznan Municipal People's Council.

Strike Leaders Sentenced

LD091934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] As the Justice Ministry press spokesman reports, by yesterday a total of 364 cases against 565 persons has been heard in the common courts in summary proceedings. On the basis of article No 46 of the decree on martial law, the voivodship courts have recently handed down sentences.

In Katowice, Marian Jamroz and Ryszard (Kleg) were sentenced to a punishment of 4 years deprivation of liberty and forfeit of public rights for 3 years. They led a strike 14-16 December 1981 in the nonferrous repair and assembly works in [word industinct] Slaskie.

In Bialystok, Henryk Malinowski, former deputy chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Works Commission in the 'Ponar' instrument factory, where on the 14-15 December 1981 he organized strikes, was sentenced to 3 years deprivation of liberty and loss of public rights for 3 years.

Other sentences were also issued in summary proceedings against the perpetrators of criminal offenses.

Sentences in Bielsko-Biala

LD082030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A Justice Ministry spokesman reports that 27 new summary proceedings were opened in the courts against 37 persons. More sentences were passed yesterday on those who committed crimes specified in the martial law decree. The Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Court sentenced Jozef Lopatka to 5 years and 6 months deprivation of freedom; Jozef Kucharczyk and Wladyslaw Walus were sentenced to 4 years deprivation of freedom, Stanislaw Swieczka was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months and Mark Wojtasz to 3 years deprivation of freedom. They were sentenced for continuing union activities.

Gas Theft Indictments

LD090830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Szczecin has completed its investigation and has sent an indictment to the voivodship court in the so-called "gasoline affair." The indictment embraces 21 persons, including 17 drivers who were guards of the oil produce transportation and management enterprise in the Szczecin oil products agency and employees of the maritime enterprise for hydrotecynical construction Energopol V. They are charged with stealing gasoline worth over Z5 million. Together with persons charged directly with the theft of gasoline the case encompasses four others who, it has been proved, bought the stolen gasoline knowingly. One of them bought as much as 2,400 liters of gasoline.

Arrests at Lenin Steelworks

LD091502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The reporters of the Katowice paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA have been visiting the Silesian universities, which are preparing for the resumption of lectures.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA refers to student issues of the not very distant past and their still lasting consequences and published extensive excerpts from a letter from a reader whose son is a student at the mining and metallurgy academy. The editors headed the letter "A Drama of Parents and Youth."

The author of the letter says that for many parents including myself, the strikes of school pupils and students were traumatic. I consider that the Solidarity extremists are largely responsible for the strike by students in individual regions and factories as well as by some scholars in universities. As a father I demand that the authorities should take firmly to book those who during the martial law took students from their colleges in an organized way by coaches to the Lenin steelworks. There they were dressed in working clothes, their own clothes being removed from the strike area, so as to make it impossible for the students to leave the Lenin steelworks. Those students who fled were described by the Lenin steelworks Solidarity leaders as traitors of the working class and traitors of the fatherland. They were threatened with the consequences of this treason as the community will not forgive them, that the academic community will accuse them and so forth.

I have suffered very much from this tragedy with my family since the students interned from the Lenin steelworks include my son.

Summary Court Convictions

AU081552 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Jan 82 p 6

[PAP report: "Summary Court Convictions"]

[Excerpts] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, 16 more indictments were preferred in voivodship courts against 24 persons on 30 December 1981. Application was made to try these people under summary court proceedings.

The following persons, among others, were summarily convicted on 30 December:

Zdzislaw Paczko (Katowice) was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison and to deprivation of civil rights for 3 years for contemplating to kill three people and for lauding the crimes planned by Solidarity.

Ryszard Kostrzewa, member of the regional board of Solidarity in Lodz territory, was sentenced to 3 years in prison and to deprivation of civil rights for 3 years for having organized and run the strike in the "Polanin" spinning mill.

Convictions and sentences include penal repression against the perpetrators of an active assault on the public functionaries appointed to protect martial law as well as law and order. One such penal repression includes a sentence of 4 years in prison and deprivation of civil rights for 4 years imposed by the Sieradz Voivodship Court on Andrzej Klimczuk for having assaulted a militia functionary on duty.

Witold Mikolajczyk from Wroclaw was put on trial for having assaulted the commander of a military patrol and for having used force against a militia patrol. The Bydgoszcz Voivodship Court convicted him of that crime and sentenced him to 3 years and 6 months in prison and to deprivation of civil rights for 4 years.

On 31 December the general courts tried more cases under the summary jurisdiction proceedings. A majority of convictions concerned the criminal offenses that are more severely punished under the conditions of martial law. They were mainly burglaries and acts of violence against militia functionaries and members of the Armed Forces on duty.

The Zielona Gora Voivodship Court sentenced Jan Miszkiewicz to 3 years in prison and to deprivation of civil rights for 3 years for assaulting and threatening the soldiers on duty.

The regulations that, in connection with martial law, have introduced summary court proceedings and thus severe consequences in especially justified cases, empower the courts not to use summary proceedings.

On the strength of this provision (article 46, paragraph 7), the Plock Voivodship Court desisted from punishing one Remigiusz Krysiak, whom it had convicted of having violated article 46, paragraph 1 of the martial law decree, because of his conduct: He had canceled a strike within 30 minutes and had asked workers to go back to work. During the trial the accused expressed his regrets and showed penitence.

On 31 December 1981 40 more indictments against 59 persons were submitted to courts under summary proceedings.

MUNICIPAL COMMUNICATION TO BEGIN 10 JAN

LD081438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with a further improvement of social discipline and the observance of martial law regulation, the minister of internal affairs and the minister of communications have agreed to begin municipal public telephone communication in all voivodship capitals as of 10 January.

At the same time it is reemphasized that organs of communication censorship set up during the martial law are entitled to control and interrupt telephone conversations in order to prevent the use of telephone communication for activity threatening the security of the state.

The use of communications for activities contrary to the martial law regulations will be considered a criminal offense. When censorship organs establish improper use of telephone communications it may be necessary to cut off the communications.

LOT TO RESUME SOME FOREIGN FLIGHTS 11 JAN

LD090456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish LOT airlines inform that beginning 11 January some foreign air connections will be resumed. Flights will take place from Warsaw to Rome on Mondays and Thursdays; to Moscow on Mondays and Fridays, to Frankfurt-am-Main on Mondays, to Copenhagen on Mondays and Fridays, to Istanbul on Mondays, to Montreal on Tuesdays and Fridays, to Budapest on Tuesdays and Saturdays, to Bucharest and Sofia on Mondays, to Tripoli on Wednesdays, to Prague on Tuesdays, to Stockholm on Wednesdays, to Paris on Wednesdays and Sundays, to Zurich and Geneva on Wednesdays, to Damascus on Thursdays and Saturdays, to Algiers on Thursdays, to Vienna on Fridays, to London on Fridays and Sundays and to Milan on Saturdays.

LOT sales offices will supply detailed information and reserve seats.

New Schedules Announced

LD101222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1120 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Polish airlines LOT announce that in view of the great demand for passenger and freight transport the following flights will take place between 11 and 17 January:

To Rome on Monday and Thursday at 0820; to Moscow on Monday and Friday at 1625; to Frankfurt on Monday at 0935; to Copenhagen on Monday at 0910 and on Friday at 1305; to Istanbul on Monday at 0710; to Montreal on Tuesday and Friday at 1500; to Budapest on Tuesday and Friday at 1740; to Bucharest and Sofia on Monday at 1015; to Tripoli on Wednesday at 1135; to Prague on Tuesday at 1650; to Stockholm on Wednesday at 0900; to Paris on Wednesday at 0835 and on Sunday at 1530; to Zurich and Geneva on Wednesday at 1420; to Damascus on Thursday and Saturday at 1810; to Algiers on Thursday at 0805; to Vienna on Friday at 1615; to London on Friday at 1445 and on Sunday at 0800; to Milan on Saturday at 0845.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY ISSUES OPERATIONAL PLAN

LD101158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] In line with government decisions, the Ministry of Transport has developed an operational plan for rail and road transport which is one of the 14 operational plans pertaining to the main parts of economy. The program encompassing transport has been already examined by the planning commission where its basic trends and precepts have been accepted.

In principle the plan applies to this year but some forecasting includes next year too. The main objective is to ensure that rail and road transport has the potential to satisfy the most urgent and most important transport needs in particular with the implementation of the remaining operational plans. The fundamental technical means making possible the implementation of tasks have been agreed upon. These include the deliveries of new rolling stock and basic materials; fuel and energy as well as hard currency necessary for the import of indispensable spare parts, have been agreed upon.

STATE, ARMY HOLD REGIONAL MEETING IN OPOLE

LD081736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] In Opole today a session was held for military commissars from the voivodship area, for regional chief executive officers, and directors of departments of the voivodship office. In the course of the session the cooperation between the state administration and the army under martial law conditions was summed up. Tasks for the future were also defined. Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Opole, acquainted those assembled with the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship. Opole Voivoda Zbigniew Mikolajewicz discussed matters of further work by the administration in conditions of martial law. The deputy commander of the Opole Voivodship Citizens' Militia reported that calm reigned in Opole.

'TROUBLES' AT RYBNIK BASIN MINES REPORTED

LD081752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[From the regional press review]

[Text] Yesterday's edition of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA reports on the situation in the Rybnik coal basin. The first days of 1982 have passed with productive work by anthracite miners. This is shown by the growing extraction rate which has already exceeded 600,000 tons per 24 hours. For example, on Tuesday 5 January 111,630 tons of coal, mostly valuable coking coal, were extracted, thus exceeding the daily quota by 880 tons.

The results are even more spectacular because in the first days of martial law trouble was caused at several coal mines by extremist Solidarity forces. Many rumors are circulating about the troubles. Reporters from TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA went to [name indistinct] and spoke with miners about their work and about the events of the first days of martial law. Thus, they were able to ascertain that at the "Manifest Lipcowy" colliery the Solidarity Factory Founding Committee Presidium called an extraordinary meeting on the night of 12 December, before the declaration of martial law. They tried unsuccessfully to disrupt the night and morning shifts.

Despite the martial law decree they managed to bring about a work boycott on 14-15 December. Of the 10,000 - strong work force 686 miners went below to work and 1,000 miners remained on the surface. The forces of order did their duty in accordance with the martial law decree. As a result of clashes nine persons were injured among those who refused to leave the mine, the oldest 27 and the youngest 19 years of age. All had worked in the colliery for only a few months. The injured were despatched to the mining hospital in Jastrzebie and some are already home on sick leave.

The colliery resumed normal extraction with full staffing on 16 December, and has been fully implementing its daily tasks. For example, on the 5th of this month it extracted 11,000 tons of coal.

At the Jastrzebie colliery a work boycott was declared the day after the introduction of martial law. Solidarity extremists called a mass meeting which declared a strike and set up a so-called strike committee. On 15 December a group of strikers assembled in the dispatch room and in neighboring buildings. Some obeyed the appeal made by the forces of order and went safely home; others ignored the appeal, and the forces of order went into action. Thirty-four people were injured, who received first aid at the colliery on the night of 15 December, full production capacity has been speedily restored, to the level of 10,000 tons per 24 hours. On the 4th of this month miners exceeded the daily quota by 400 tons.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, OTHERS RESUME STUDIES

LD090152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] A start has been made on resuming activities at higher education establishments. This applies to students in their final year of study, to persons taking extension courses and evening courses. This also applies to post graduate and doctoral studies.

At Warsaw University about 9,500 persons will be resuming studies in the first stage. Students in their fourth year have resumed studies in all disciplines at the main school of planning and statistics and students in their fifth year have resumed studies in the following disciplines: economic theory, cybernetics and foreign trade. More than 1,100 students in their final year of day studies at the main school of rural management also are resuming their studies. At both these higher education establishments students taking courses for working people, courses for postgraduate and doctoral degrees and other specialist courses have resumed their studies. We have received similar information also from Krakow, Poznan and Katowice.

'Stationary' Studies Resume

LD081456 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- There is every indication that stationary classes at Poland's schools of higher learning will resume shortly. Higher school rectors (presidents) have been holding a series of conferences in preparation for the resumption.

PAP has learnt from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare that the ministry has decided to resume classes in medical academies as of January 18. However, the implementation of the decision will depend on how the schools will comply with the instructions issued for them under martial law, and with the necessary changes in the programmes designed to make up for the arrears.

February 1 is the adopted date for resuming stationary studies in eight higher schools of physical education subordinate to the main committee for physical culture and sports.

Rectors of higher schools of technology and farming held a conference here on January 7 in advance of full resumption of classes in their schools. They were asked to give their opinion on the proposed principles to regulate the functioning of higher schools in the immediate future. The principles include guidelines for the operation of higher schools under martial law and provisional regulations of stationary studies in colleges subordinate to the Ministry of Science, Higher Schools and Technology. The participants in the conference stressed that the decision to fully resume classes in schools of higher learning, contained in the communique of the Martial Council of National Redemption, had met half way the expectations of the academic milieu to become an important factor of the normalization of life in Poland.

LEVEL OF CRIME REPORTED 'RELATIVELY LOW'

LD082156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] As the press office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports, throughout the country crime remains at a relatively low level. In the course of the past 24 hours only one murder was recorded. The organs of the Citizens Militia were informed of 11 cases of robbery. It was possible to apprehend the perpetrators of 9 of the attacks. Sixty-four break-ins of public places were recorded. The perpetrators of 8 break-ins were detained. Fifty cases of breaking-in of private places were recorded. The perpetrators of eight of these crimes were uncovered. In Poland 67 road accidents occurred. Seven person died; 58 are injured. This marks a certain growth in comparison with previous days, which is connected with the fact that road travel is more difficult than it was.

RURAL YOUTH UNION REPORTED HELPING NEEDY

LD110340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] "The Rural Youth Union Circle Is a Circle of Friends" -- this slogan conveys the essence of the activity of the almost 70,000 members of the Rural Youth Union.

This organization is just entering its second year of activity, after the break. The requirements of martial law have of necessity been reflected in the functioning of the organizational structures of the Rural Youth Union, but this has not prevented young inhabitants of the countryside from conducting everyday activities for the benefit of their milieu.

At present the activities of the Rural Youth Union are concerned with assisting the elderly, the disabled and the sick and families with many children.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NEW CHANGES

LD081380 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The role and function of banks in the reformed economy is the subject of an interview with Polish National Bank President Stansilaw Majewski. What are the most essential changes in bank activity? I quote TRYBUNA LUDU: First of all, the relations between banks and enterprises will be based on voluntarily concluded credit agreements. An enterprise with a sifficient amount of cash will not have to use credits as this is the result of the principle of the self-financing of enterprises.

Will the banks that charge for credits also be self-financing? In principle, yes, because the operation of the banking system as a whole is profitable, and banks contribute considerable returns from their profits to the state budget. Numerous enterprises need some time to achieve profitability. What is they do not make it? President Stanislaw Majewski replied: They will go bankrupt, and their assets will be taken over by those who will be able to make better use of them.

WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Army To Be Represented

LD091506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Summary] On 17 January Warsaw will celebrate the 37th anniversary of its liberation. A company representing the Polish Army will participate. In accordance with a recommendation by General Jaruzelski, the company will appear in the traditional four-cornered hats. They are patterned after prewar caps.

Activities Summarized

LD110956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from German occupation, which is approaching, will be celebrated modestly. The day before the anniversary a plaque will be unveiled and a bridge and a stretch of the Lazienki road will be named after Gen Zygmunt Perling. A ceremonial honorary changing of the guard will take place in front of the tomb of the unkown soldier, with the participation of a representative company of the Polish Army, which for the first time will appear in the historic four-cornered caps. The main and metropolital boards of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society will be organizing an evening of reminiscences in the House of Friendship near Foksal Street; veterans of World War II will be participating. As every year, the traditional prizes of metropolitan Warsaw will be awarded.

INCREASE IN MATERNITY LEAVE ALLOWANCES REPORTED

LD090504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the increase in minimum earnings the allowances paid out during maternity leave have increased from 1 January of this year. At present, if the income is not in excess of Z2,400 per family member, the allowance comes to Z2,300 -- an increase of Z400. If the income is from Z2,400 to Z3,000 per person, the allowance is Z2,100 and if the income is from Z3,000 to Z3,600 the allowance is Z1,400 monthly. If the income is higher, the allowance, as you are aware, is not granted.

Single mothers are being paid an allowance which has been increased by 100 percent but this allowance is not greater than the current average earnings of female workers. Maternity leave, which can last up to 3 years, can be granted not only to mothers but also to fathers if the mother does not avail herself of this leave and agrees to this.

FREIGHT TARIFFS INCREASE EFFECTIVE 1 JAN

LD090930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] New freight transportation tariffs are in force as of 1 January this year. These apply in particular to the Polish state railways, motor vehicle transportation and inland waterway shipping. In introducing the new tariffs considerable adjustments of a structural nature have been made to those previously in force. For instance, rail tariffs contain fewer so-called tariff classes than before. The new tariffs correspond to a greater degree to the real costs of transportation for certain kinds of freight.

Charges have been increased by an average of 165 percent on the railways and inland shipping and by 118 percent in motor vehicle transportation.

COAL, STEEL, ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD091321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Coal extraction in Katowice Voivodship mines is taking place without disturbances. Yesterday miners extracted 623,729 tons of coal. However, there are problems with dispatching the output. Weather conditions are hampering the work of railwaymen. A shortage of wagons is being felt. That is why miners had to send 30,162 tons of coal to the [temporary storage] dumps yesterday.

Despite the harsh winter, the southern district electricity plants are endeavoring not to let their customers down. Today at 0800 no restrictions in the power supply were noted. However, in the Florian Kosciuszko steel plant difficulties arose with the furnace black, mainly with the heavy scrap.

The Katowice steelworks also had difficulties yesterday. At the middle rolling mill production fell by a third yesterday. The cause: a shortage of blast-furnace gas.

Transport Problems

LD091724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] In the Katowice Voivodship today the work forces of all militarized and 24-hour plants including hard coal mines were working.

How the miners have been working this year can be seen by the fact that as of today they have extracted 21,452 tons of coal over and above the plan. Unfortunately some of the mining output is lying on pit storage heaps, because there is a ahortage of coal trucks to freight all of it. By this afternoon 1,300 coal trucks failed to reach Silesia, mainly from the Warsaw, Lublin, Wroclaw and Gdansk districts.

Metallurgical plants were also working today, but some were experiencing a shortage of natural and coking gas and so-called heavy scrap.

Resumption of Coal Exports

LD090320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Last year Poland exported barely about 15 million tons of coal. In previous years our annual exports were in excess of 40 million tons. The opportunity to acquire about $1.5 billion thus passed us by last year. Meanwhile there is a good market for coal in the world. Prices, although they have dropped somewhat recently, are still relatively high.

According to Witold (Rosnowski), chief director fo Weglokoks coal and coke export enterprise, the perceptible increase in coal production over the past few days has made it possible for us to resume coal exports from the beginning of January. A definitive amount of what we can offer this eyar has not been determined yet but it is envisaged that we shall export about 18 million tons of coal and perhaps even somewhat more.

Sulfur Production To Increase

LD082152 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- Polish sulphur extraction, which last year totalled 4,722,000 tonnes, is expected to rise to 4,750,000 tonnes this year.

A further increase of output is possible provided the energy sources are secured. Most of the sulphur is obtained through melting the mineral underground with hot steam.

Out of last year's output, Poland exported 3,800,000 tonnes, including 1,800,000 tonnes sent to socialist countries.

In a few year's time more sulphur can be available for export if the new deposits discovered in Osiek-Baranow, in the traditional sulphur mining basin around Tarnobrzeg, south-east Poland, are developed.

Fuel Supply Improving

LD082154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] It emerges from statistics issued by the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry, that last year more than 5 percent less electricity was supplied than in 1980. Power workers were caused most difficulties by repairs and poor coal supplies. At the beginning of December installations with a total power of about 1,000 megawatts were still under repair.

This backlog is now being made up and the repairs ought to be completed in their entirety before this month is out. The difficult fuel situation in the power stations has now eased. There are coal shipments virtually 6 days a week.

NEW RULES FOR FARM COOPERATIVES ANNOUNCED

AU081546 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Jan 82 p 6

[PAP report: "As of 1 January 1982: New Farming Principles for Agricultural Producers Cooperatives and Agricultural Circles' Cooperatives"]

[Text] New economic-fiscal systems will become operational in the agricultural producer cooperatives and the agricultural circles' cooperatives as of 1 January 1982. These systems guarantee complete independence for these cooperatives and make them solely responsible for their activities. The new principles of farming based on cost effectiveness analysis -- these principles have been in force at state farms since 1 July 1981 -- should encourage a more effective exploitation of the production and service potential as well as of the production reserves still to be tapped in many sectors of farm potential.

Contract Purchase of Cereals

LD091638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The contract purchase of cereals has been restored. This decision was made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, bearing in mind the food needs of the country and also trying to meet the demands of agricultural producers. Contracts for the purchse of all varieties of edible cereals will be concluded on a voluntary basis. They will embrace supplies from this year's stores, too. The conclusion of contracts for the supply of cereals ought to be compiled by 31 March. Such contracts will be concluded with private farmers by the parish cooperatives of Samopomov Chlopska [Peasant Mutual Aid], and those with socialized economy farms will be concluded by enterprises of the cereals and milling industry. The purchase contracts for this year embrace supplies from acreage sown with winter cereals and from contracted acreage of spring cereals. The mutual obligations of the parties concluding the purchase contracts will be determined in these documents.

Farmers To Receive Vouchers

LD101826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that the Council of Ministers has decided to make 1 kg of sugar available to farmers in January. Up to now farmers have been receiving 2 kg of meat and meat products. Vouchers entitling the holder to 1 kg of sugar instead of meat will be issued by 15 January.

CZYREK, GROMYKO BEGIN TALKS IN MOSCOW

Czyrek Arrives 10 Jan

LD101824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today for a visit. The guest was greeted at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and head of Soviet diplomacy, and other officials.

The Polish ambassador in the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski, was present.

Minister Jozef Czyrek is being accompanied by the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the party Central Committee, Wlodzimierz Natorf, and the heads of departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerzy Roszak and Eugeniusz Noworyta.

Official Polish-Soviet talks will be conducted tomorrow.

Talks Begin 11 Jan

LD110918 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (PAP) -- Talks between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau member and foreign minister of the USSR and Jozef Czyrek, PUWP Central Committee Bureau Member, PUWP Central Committee secretary and Poland's foreign minister started in Moscow today.

Poland's foreign minister arrived on a visit to the USSR on Sunday.

REAGAN-SCHMIDT TALKS, U.S. SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

LD081500 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 8 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- Warsaw press today carries more commentaries on the Reagan-Schmidt talks and also opines on the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU says that "Reagan has bluntly pressured the FRG and other West European states to sharpen to some extent their political and propaganda language on the 'Polish issue'."

"The Reagan-Schmidt talks made the U.S. and the FRG evaluations of the events in Poland somewhat closer, but they failed to remove the existing differences and dissimilarities in the Western policy interpretations vis-a-vis Poland and their possible international implications."

"But in Brussels this coming Monday the NATO countries will again be facing pressure from the United States which evidently is not giving up the bid to thrust upon the allies its scenario of exploiting the 'Polish issue' for ends incompatible with the interests of constructive East-West cooperation in Europe," concludes TRYBUNA LUDU.

Remarking that the Schmidt visit was seized upon in the U.S. to give an added boost to the anti-Polish propaganda tide, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the Peasant Party daily writes:

"Leaving aside the rule and absurd allusions to the FRG statesman's being [word indistinct] a 'Polish pipeline' in the West, one is struck by the ease with which the U.S. President's circles (and hence with his acquiescence?) once more wish the Polish nation all the worst. They wish it on the very same nation over which the very same circles of the very same U.S. President went into raptures still only a few weeks ago, assuring the entire world about their boundless admiration for us, the Poles, and also about their full readiness to come to our assistance."

"Now, the very same U.S. President and his political circles are staging a bid to convince the world that the most commendable objective is to bring about a breakdown of the Polish economy... [PAP elipses] although the words 'the Polish Government' are put in place of the words 'the Polish nation', these are only words. For the truth is such that the withholding of the U.S. food deliveries to our country will least affect the table of one or another minister, but, will be felt very acutely by the average Pole," winds up the daily.

Sanctions Hit Fishermen

LD092046 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP) -- President Reagan's decision to impose economic sanctions on Poland forced 28 Polish fishing vessels to leave American fishing grounds.

Polish operators have been fishing in American waters for many years. mainly in the north-west Atlantic, but also in the Pacific. The quota limit allocated to Poland did not specify the number of Polish ships, and the quota for the amount of fish caught rose steadily from 64.4 thousand tonnes in 1977, to (?235) thousand tonnes in 1981.

Despite the fact that Polish fishermen did not use the full quotas, the American zone became a basic fishing ground for Poland, and the total amount of losses resulting from President Reagan's move will amount to some 70 million dollars per year.

President Reagan's unilateral decision will hot Polish fish consumption as well as export earnings as the fish could easily be processed for sale abroad.

FOOD SUPPLY AFFECTED BY LACK OF IMPORTED CORN

LD102036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Last year's grain harvest, the size of deliveries of all agricultural produce to procurement points and the degree to which the farmers fulfill the contracts determine the level of markts supply. Unfortunately, the procurement has been going badly to date. This concerns especially pork and beef livestock and grain. Also forecasts for the next 3 months do not look too optimistic.

That is why the supply of some foodstuffs may be less in the first quarter than in the same period last year. The largest decrease almost certainly caused by the lack of imported corn, will be in the procurement of poultry. As compared with the first quarter of last year procurement of livestock for slaughter and poultry is expected to be less by 30 percent.

ENTERPRISE MANAGER DISCUSSES COAL EXPORT POTENTIAL

LD081504 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- It is estimated that Poland will export this year about 18 million tons of coal which marks progress on the 1981 sales when through the slump in coal production the export fell down to 15 million tons, the manager of the foreign trade enterprise "Weglokos," Witold Rosnowski, has told PAP.

When compared to the highest coal export figure of 40 million tons in the past, the year 1981 meant for this country a lost chance of earning 1.5 billion dollars from coal sales.

The exact volume of the Polish coal sales this year depends on the level at which coal production stabilizes and on how soon can Poland reconvince buyers about Poland's regained capacity to guarantee full and timely deliveries, Mr Rosnowski said, adding: "We have the chance to open this year with deliveries markedly upwards of the first months of last year."

Mr Rosnowski was referring to an evident upward trend in coal output over recently.[as received]

He said that negotiations with some buyers had already been held, holding out the hope that Poland's record of longtime presence in international coal trade will help her to gradually make up for the lost distance.

INTERNATIONAL AID CONTINUES TO BE RECEIVED

Emigres Donate Funds

LD082324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] In response to an appeal by the employees of the consulate in Ostrava, Poles working in Czechoslovakia have collected more than half a million korunas for aid to the health service in Poland. The first consignment of medical equipment and drugs bought with the money collected has already been sent.

It has been decided, in conjunction with the main board of the Polish Red Cross, that they will go to the children's hospital in Dziekanow Lesny near Warsaw, the children's section of the hospital in Pruszkow and the children's section of the voivodship hospital in Opole.

Hungary Sends Extra Goods

LD091125 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0930 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The authorities of the Hungarian People's Republic have sent to Poland additional consignments of primary commodities, above and beyond those included in trade agreements for the year 1981. Since 17 December the Hungarians have sent to our country goods worth R25 million.

The following products have been sent by Hungary mainly to Silesia and to other regions in the south of the country: meats and meat products, fruit and vegetables preserves, milk products, confectionary, cigarettes, as well as household chemicals, children's clothing and some industrial products of general use.

Gifts Continue To Arrive

LD081750 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- Gifts, including food, toiletries, and clothing, continue coming to Poland from many foreign countries.

Among the gifts that have arrived in Poland recently is the trainload of fruit, vegetable preserves, and other foodstuffs, clothing and first-aid kits from the Red Cross organization in Spain, a shipment of 568 tons of baby food, milk, canned meat and fish, tea, sugar and lemons from France, and a transport of 20 tons of medicines sent in by the Polish-FRG "Polkohle" coal company in Hamburg.

Substantial aid is also coming to Poland from socialist countries. The GDR has recently donated to Poland 78 transports of various goods, among them over 3 million eggs, 200,000 litres of milk, 10 tons of poultry, 15 tons of rice, 22 tons of meat and vegetable preserves, 25 tons of washing powder, baby food and footwear.

Thousands of parcels containing food have also arrived from Bulgaria whereas the Czechoslovak city of Pilsen has sent recently to Poland children's clothes, underwear, shoes and sweets worth 4 million zlotys.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON U.S. REACTION TO MARTIAL LAW

LD091006 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP) -- Giving probable reasons for the "curiously delayed and excessively nervous reaction of Ronald Reagan" to the problamation of martial law in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentator said, inter alia:

"There is good reason to assume that the scenario anticipated by the U.S. political leadership was that after proclamation of martial law in Poland all working people would stage a general strike and the entire nation would rise in defence of interned Solidarnsoc activists and leaders of other opposition political grouping."

"Most likely it was expected that the authorities would be forced to seek outside help. Such a course of developments in Poland would be most to the taste of definite circles and interests in the United States since it would allow them to kill several birds with one stone. The most important of these birds, perhaps, was the chance to increase the dependence on America of its allies and weaken their economic and political links with the Soviet Union."

Faced with the fact that this scenario did not materialise, and falsehood which states that 'if facts do not fit the theory the worse for the facts', a devious idea was conceived in the White House political headquarters to bend theory to political facts and events occurring in Poland. It was decided to pursuade the world, the U.S. public and, most important, U.S. allies that the Soviet Union is guilty of and responsible for everything that takes place in Poland.

"Hence all those politically irresponsible and nervous decisions of the U.S. administration to widen economic and political sanctions onto the Soviet Union and such violent pressure on U.S. allies to follow in America's footsteps," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on.

"However, all signs on earth and in heaven indicate that the U.S. allies will not let themselves be led astray. It can be expected that still in good time they managed to decipher the crudely disguised actual plans and intentions of its big power partner who, also this time, unscrupulously is doing everything to implement its own big power designs and financial interests at the expense of its allies," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

ZSL ORGAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S SANCTIONS

LD091604 Warsaw PAP in English 1526 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- Earlier forecasts by politicians and world press that U.S. President Reagan would not be able to convince FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the necessity for the West German ally to copy American restrictions towards Poland and the USSR have been confirmed, said Janusz Wencel in a commentary published by the United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

"Western Europe, as Reagan has learnt, can calculate and appreciate its interests no worse then its overseas ally. Both sides made it clear in Washington that the common membership of NATO need not rule out divergencies in the standpoints of the partners, especially when serious national arguments stand behind them.

"Reagan's unilateral decision," Wencel continued, "and the crude attempts at pressuring his Western allies to extend the sanctions towards Poland and the Soviet Union, took into account only the interests of the White House. No wonder then that so cooly were they received in Western Europe and that the Washington initiators of the Reagan-Schmidt talks cannot talk about the success of their policy, which seemed to be doomed to fail from the very beginning anyway, DZIENNIK LUDOWY's commentator concluded.

RADIO FREE EUROPE COUNSELS PASSIVE RESISTANCE

LD091912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1520 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Feuilleton by Jan Podoski, read by Jerzy Zaleski]

[Text] Radio Free Europe continues to teach Poles how, in the opinion of the radio station, they should tackle sabotage and other activites aimed against the state and, what is more, aimed against their own society during the state of martial law.

A few days ago we commented on the 15-point set of instructions on how one should pretend to be working without doing a stroke of work. Today I would like to acquaint you ladies and gentlemen with the fragments of a new counterrevolutionary breviary with which the Munich radio station acquainted Polish listeners on 6 January.

As stated by Radio Free Europe, it amounts to remarks made by an author from Poland who wishes to remain anonymous; it bears the general title: "Passive Resistance of Society as a Method of Struggle Against Dictatorship." After long arguments that individuals' protests will be in vain in Poland, a country which the anonymous author describes as a country with a system of totalitarian-military dictatorship, the author states that only collective resistance has a chance of success. How is this collective resistance to be brought about? I quote: From the nature of things and in view of the political-economic system in power in Poland, passive resistance can especially assume economic forms such as strikes, go-slow actions and failing to follow orders.

In other words the only way to ensure that things go well in Poland is either to not work at all or, as the last resort, to work as badly as possible. However, realizing that recommending general idleness while there are dire shortages of supplies to the market is counselling Poles to commit collective suicide, Radio Free Europe is trying to explain that such activities might after all have some sense. We quote: It is possible to argue against such a form of action by stating that boycotting the economy of one's own country is suicidal. This argument would no doubt be convincing if the soldiers ruling Poland had any sensible and businesslike concept for bringing the country out of the economic disaster. However, this is not the case.

Other arguments aim at convincing Polish listeners that the introduction of the state of martial law not only has put an end to the program of economic reform, but that it even returns the country's entire national economy to the period preceding August 1980. Therefore, Radio Free Europe assumes that nobody in Poland reads newspapers or listens to radio and television broadcasts -- all of which devote a great deal of space precisely to the problems of introducing the economic reform despite the undoubted difficulties brought about by the state of martial law.

In addition, the Munich radio station tries to consolidate the conviction that the state of martial law signifies the beginning of the permanent introduction of a system of military dictatorship in Poland. Without even referring to the numerous statements made by General Jaruzelski and other leaders of the state and the party -- which strongly emphasized that the state of martial law is a necessity brought about by the duty to defend the nation against anarchy and to defend the state against the danger of being dismantled, and that it would be abrogated as soon as conditions of public peace and order are established -- Radio Free Europe seems to forget that military dictatorship as a relatively lasting system of state administration in the modern world can survive only in certain undeveloped countries, not to mention the trifling point that such a form of government fundamentally contradicts the basic principles of the socialist system. The persistent comparison of Poland with El Salvador or Bangladesh in which Radio Free Europe indulges, even though indirectly, will surely not be well received even by those of our citizens who do not like socialism. However, this is not our worry; it is the worry of the editors of the Munich radio station and their American sponsors.

MORE ON SOLIDARITY, 'THREE GOVERNMENTS'

LD082014 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP) -- Under the above heading ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army newspaper, publishes a second article in the series entitled "The Foreign Activities of 'Solidarity'." Colonel Z. Ziglinski, the author of the article writes:

All the indications are that two or maybe even three Polish "governments" in exile will soon be active in foreign countries. At all events one has already operated for more than 37 years in London without receiving official recognition from anybody. "Solidarity" officials, who on 13 December last year found themselves abroad during their foreign travels, want to form another. All of them gathered in Switzerland, and on 22 December at a meeting in Zurich they formed a "Solidarity" coordinating commission. A group of agents from the "Confederation For an Independent Poland," resident in foreign countries, headed by the former collaborationists (Z. Hanff) and (M. Pstrag-Bielanski), is planning to set up a third "government." They did not manage to seize power in Poland, and they would like to console themselves, if only with a "government" in exile. There are, however, certain "ifs and buts": The "premier" of the London "government" does not intend to share power with the new emigres, and he does not look kindly upon the attempts to form new "governments." It is not, of course, a case of competition in the sphere of government, since there is nobody and nothing to govern. It is a case of people competing for common funds, that is, the monies being paid out by well-known sources.

Z. Zielinski goes on to cite a number of examples of financing provided for "Solidarity" by various Western organizations. Even Radio "Free Europe" has a stake in financial aid for "the free and independent trade union" -- something to which its director agreed. However, it is well known that nobody, especially the CIA and other intelligence services and Radio "Free Europe," which is connected with them, give away money for nothing.

For example, Jan Strzelecki, an adviser to "Solidarity," had a meeting with representatives of rightwing British trade unions. He called on them to support opposition forces in Poland by their propaganda. In the process he declared that "the authorities in Poland are illegal, since they are the result of domination by the Soviet Union." In his travels around Great Britain Strzelecki was constantly accompanied by (Malcolm Ayers) and (Fayley), members of the British intelligence service.

Z. Bujak, the chairman of the "Mazowsze" region, used another form of "repayment." While in Japan he and other members of a "Solidarity" delegation had "private" talks with several government representatives. During those talks Bujak proposed "using Poland's geopolitical position in an international lottery," especially against the Soviet Union.

Numerous facts and data presented by the author show, as he says in the conclusion of his article, that in their blind hatred for socialist Poland, extremist members of the "Solidarity" leadership are linking themselves ever closer with centers which are hostile to Poland, centers which, furthermore, have not been sparing money in order to make these people as dependent as possible upon themselves, on the pretext of providing unselfish assistance to the development of "Solidarity" activities.

KOR'S BLUMSZTAJN SCORED FOR 'OVERT CYNICISM'

LD091518 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary to an interview published by the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL with one of Solidarnosc extremist advisers Seweryn Blumsztajn who is currently in the West, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "Blumsztajn's overt cynicism and adventurous fanaticism made even the editors of the bourgeois SPIEGEL, who had often published texts striking at socialist Poland, think it necessary to retort the most absurd statements which this oppositionist and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] coorganizer made".

Quoting large excerpts from the interview, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in the conclusion that the extremists 'and their advisers' conception of Poland was a "Poland overwhelmed with internal fights, economically extenuated, famished and exposed to the confrontation of the two blocs in Europe even at the price of causing an armed conflict".

Blumsztajn's admissions are "filled with political and anti-peace adventurism", TRUBUNA LUDU wrote, "to such an extent that the editors of the bourgeois SPIEGEL considered it necessary to mark their reservation to the views of Seweryn Blumsztajn, the favourite of certain anarchist, leftist and cosmopolitan circles in the West".

"The decisions of Dec 13 deprived him of a chance to propagate such confrontation slogans in Poland", the daily concluded.

INTELLIGENTSIA SCORED FOR SUPPORTING SOLIDARITY

LD091308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1128 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In this press review we would like to concentrate on just one article in TRYBUNA LUDU. The paper carries a statement by a well-known writer and journalist on the subject of the role and duties of the Polish intelligentsia. The editors give a caution in their introduction to the effect that they view the published text as controversial, as one which may upset people by the severity of the views of the author and by features akin to those of a pamphlet.

Referring to the development of events following August 1980 up to the present situation, Kazimierz Kozniewski writes that we gave a warning. (?There was) a small group of writers and other creative workers; we warned against this catastrophe. There were articles by a couple of sensible journalists. We repeated it at the meetings of milieux. We printed it in bulletins. We appealed against political changes that occur too rapidly, but in vain. A large number of writers, filmmakers, actors, journalists, teachers, students and many professors went on a rampage, they ran amok for speeding up and destroying, for anarchy. Obviously, Kozniewski continues, we continually heard the same thing in reply to our warning: One must not allow oneself to be torn away from the public, for only then will it be possible to drive the people and to put a brake on them. That was the favorite argument. The people want it that way; we must go with the people. But perhaps the people were in such a hurry because (?there was no attempt) to stop them. Not only was no attempt made to halt the runaway wagons, not only was the headstrong nature of the drivers not diluted with reason but quite the reverse: A large part the creative intelligentsia gave way to the momentum.

After all, famous Polish journalists did not serve to strengthen the state and to weaken the impetus of Solidarity, but quite the reverse. A cultural congress was allegedly not supposed to explain to the leaders of Solidarity that they were acting suicidally; quite the contrary, it was to support their demands, in a somewhat different language.

Kozniewski continues: Let us talk straight. Most of the postulates relating to the necessity of the reform of Polish public life were correct. They continue to be correct, but the demands for these reforms could have been formulated in one of two ways: either so as to lend impetus to the forces aiming at fortifying and healing our people's state. The whole question lies in the fact that the Polish intellectuals, creative workers, journalists, teachers, formulated their demands so as to strengthen Solidarity, not the government.

Concluding another section of his reflections, Kozniewski writes that the Polish creative intelligentsia largely forgot, as it were, its most important role of the leader of national good sense -- of good sense, not passion. Anyone can give way to his passions: whereas reason is the privilege of an educated social group. It is, or it ought to be. Kazimierz Kosniewski is of the opinion that literally all the Gdansk agreements could have been fulfilled had they been implemented calmly, with wise reflection, in a spirit of mutual compromise.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON NEED FOR U.S., USSR DIALOGUE

LD082026 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] The world received with relief the statement in which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the end of this month unless there is a drastic exacerbation of the situation in Poland. The agreement on the meeting between the two ministers was reached during the UN General Assembly session, when the decision was also taken on the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks on Euromissiles. The talks on Euromissiles, let us recall, started on 31 November and it was considered, that it would not take place, owing to the sudden deterioration of relations between the two countries caused by the situation in Poland.

It is true that in his statement Haig made his meeting with Gromyko conditional when he said that there would be no meeting with Gromyko if the situation in Poland grew drastically worse. The U.S. secretary was referring to a Soviet intervention or an intervention by the Warsaw Pact forces in Poland.

If it is assumed that in the meantime nothing new will happen to jeopardize the meeting between Gromyko and Haig, the meeting between the two ministers will be primarily concerned with considering the possibility of reviving the talks on strategic nuclear arms and, it goes without saying, they will examine the progress made to date in the talks on Euro-missiles. So far the world has learned nothing about the progress achieved at the Geneva talks, because the two sides continue to adhere to their obligation to make no statements. However, it has been indicated that the talks are proceeding normally, in other words that the exacerbation in Soviet-U.S. relations has had no effect on the Geneva talks.

The efforts being made by the United States to separate the talks on strategic nuclear arms reduction from the current state of Soviet-U.S. relations could help pacify the relations between the two superpowers to a certain extent. Haig's statement also contains a ray of hope that there will be no foreign military intervention in Poland.

As for Moscow's attitude, an article published in PRAVDA yesterday points to the conclusion that the Soviet Government continues to count on the dialogue with the United States, and that Haig's attitude, as defined in his latest statement, meets with its complete approval. This is to say that though PRAVDA sharply criticizes the U.S. program for the production of new types of strategic arms, especially the cruise missiles, Moscow continues to express its complete readiness to start holding talks with the United States. It could even be said that that part of Haig's statement which expressed the hope that the talks on nuclear arms will not be affected by the present exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations or, in other words, by East-West tension and the article in Moscow's PRAVDA reflect the complete identity of interests between the two superpowers with regard to keeping the existing confrontation under full control.

This does not, of course, mean that the polemics over Poland will soon be terminated and that the crisis in Poland will be speedily resolved.

This is primarily the matter of vital interest to the two superpowers: That even at a time when they are at logger-heads they should not burn the bridges to agreement because of any third countries, especially when the countries concerned lie in the sphere of interest of one of the great powers, as Poland does.

FOREIGN PRESS RESTRAINT, AID TO POLAND REPORTED

Press 'Responsibility' Asked

LD091552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman today informed foreign correspondents that, at the ministry's initiative, the censorship of the reports foreign correspondents send to their editorial offices on the developments in Poland has been lifted.

We maintain, the spokesman said, that the step facilitates the professional work of correspondents and calls for their utmost responsibility in covering the situation in Poland.

At the same time, the Polish television today restored the so-called unilateral links enabling television correspondents to report to their editorial offices from the television centre here.

Foreign correspondents continue reporting from the press centre since the telephone and Telex links are still cut.

$10 Million Aid

LD081830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has decided to send Poland aid in food in the value of some 10 million dollars.

At its session today, the Yugoslav Government assigned competent organs to implement the decision as soon as possible. Yugoslav humanitarian organizations have already sent aid to Poland consisting primarily of clothing.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PCI RESOLUTION ON POLAND

LD092254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The unambiguous and energetic condemnation, expressed by the Spanish and Italian communists on connection with the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland, and the ensuing polemics, threaten to cause a new split in the international workers movement. The recently published resolution by the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], entitled "Opening a New Stage in the Struggle for Socialism" has gone furthest in this direction. Here is Zrnka Novak's commentary:

[Novak] The resolution by the PCI Directorate, which describes the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland as a crisis of the social model stemming from the October Revolution, has aroused controversy but still remains to be either endorsed or revised on Monday by the PCI Central Committee plenum. However, this is a question of a document which has, in fact, been published in the party newspaper L'UNITA, as has been the resulting polemic, so that regardless of its final destiny it is natural that we should add our critical appraisal of it.

Starting from the assumption that the so-called real socialism is today no longer capable of satisfying the democratic demands of the people and working class in the countries of the socialist community of the Warsaw Pact, since such processes are forcibly halted, as is the case in Poland today, the resolution by the PCI Directorate resolutely rejects this social model of socialism as fit only for the garbage heap of history. According to them, the historic flame ignited by the October Revolution has been extinguished. The only remaining course, therefore, is the construction of a new social order, founded on respect for democratic traditions, which means the strategy of the third path, which has been chosen by the PCI and Eurocommunism.

This tough stance expressed by the resolution has, of course, provoked polemics in other communist parties as well as in the directorate of the PCI itself, Armando Cossutta writes, since this stance primarily signifies a break with Italian communists' own historic tradition. We could, however, say that it recognizably stems much more from the difficulties of the present political reality in Italy than from some in-depth Marxist analysis of the events in Poland. Lenin's wartime communism, which Italian communists have left intact in its historical purity, recalls the militarization of labor and bloody suppression of the Kronstadt uprising, it recalls Tukhachevskiy's march on Warsaw and its illusions that this would be the way to bring socialism to Poland. Should all this be discarded and relegated to the garbage heap of history, and were all these events really mistakes. And can the history of socialism as a world process have a new beginning following an apodictic and black-and-white proclamation by a national communist party.

Obviously, a deeper Marxist analysis of Polish events should look for real reasons and real answers which, after all, could not be expressed in the form of pros and cons of the present situation. The assessments for and against, in their black-and-white dogmatic half-truth and in their simplification, unfortunately in no way go beyond the present scope of the interbloc campaign over Poland. Verbal herdism, as was said by leader of Socialist Internationale Willy Brandt, can result in only an even greater amount of mutual intolerance between the blocs and could bring about a hasty and uncertain outcome to the Polish internal social drama.

The tone of the resolution of the PCI Directorate is thus hard to accept from the positions of the international workers movement. It is dogmatically intolerant in its appraisal of one social model and also repeats the historic mistake of the former alliances of communist parties by representing its own party strategy as the only real socialist alternative.

KOSOVO UNREST CONTINUES IN STUDENT CENTERS

Enemy Still Present

LD182116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 8 Jan 82

["Enemy Still To Be Heard in Student Centers in Pristina" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Presidium of the action conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo University in Pristina it was noted that the political and security situation at this higher education institution is now more favorable than at the beginning of the school year, but several speakers warned that there are still excesses which cast a shadow on the results achieved and which disgrace the whole university. According to Aslan Fazlija, this creates the impression among the wider public that the people and cadres here are unable to control the situation. Student hostels, Fazlija continued, must not be a place open to the enemy whose aim is to see these institutions close down. Speaking of enemy activity in the student center, Hasan Sinani noted that the enemy has not yet been uncovered and that efforts must be made to unmask and eliminate him.

During the session held yesterday Prof Hajredin Hodza also spoke, asking why no one has been expelled from student hostels even after the four most recent excesses. Professor Hodza also spoke about the political situation at the university as a whole, stressing that significant results have been achieved in normalizing the situation, a particular contribution to which has been made by the political platform on Kosovo.

It is quite understandable that the student center should have been discussed at yesterday's session of the Presidium of the action conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo University because, as reported previously, the fourth recent successive violation of public peace and order took place in its hostels the night before last. Also, although there was no official announcement, last night again around midnight for about 10 minutes one could hear from the student center shouting, which cannot be said to be what one usually hears at that time of the night.

'Excesses' at Student Center

LD082256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- The latest violation of public order in the student center caused deep indignation among the working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities of the province and the whole country, who are struggling for the stability of the political and security situation in Kosovo. This was stressed in last night's newsreel in Albanian in a Pristina television commentary on the excessses committed at the student center the night before last. "Owing to this," the commentary stressed, "two bitter questions arise: For whose sake are all these efforts being made to achieve our socialist development, for whose sake are such large resources set aside to build schools, faculties, hostels and other facilities improving pupils' and students' standard of living? Is this being done for the people who wish and are trying to destroy all that was built in the past and is being created now to provide the foundations for the future? Not in the least! All the efforts and all the tireless work is aimed at further enriching the life, consolidating togetherness and ensuring the further progress of Kosovo and the whole of our multinational socialist self-managing and nonaligned community."

Apart from expressing surprise that four or five students, who are vocal regarding enemy and counterrevolutionary activities, should in so naive a manner be given blind support by other students at the province's student center, the Pristina television commentary said that the latest excesses represent the continuation of enemy activities and are the fruit of organised and not in the least naive activity aimed against the normalization of the situation in the province.

Consequently, despite all their past efforts and involvement, the appropriate groups at the university -- the League of Communists, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other organized groups -- are still confronted by numerous very serious tasks aimed at raising the awareness and the feeling of responsibility among Kosovo's students in the interest of stabilizing the political and security situation in the province. The Pristina television commentary stressed that the behavior and excesses of this kind could and should be prevented by the students themselves. The commentary appealed to all members of the academic world to wage a resolute struggle against enemy activities, to bring back into their ranks all those who were misled to the point of blindness and settle accounts with all those people who were causing disturbances and hindering the course of our revolution and the further progress of Kosovo and the whole of Yugoslavia.

"There is one thing that should be clear to all individuals who keep causing excesses: Tolerance is not unlimited and patience is likewise not inexhaustible," the commentary stressed and added: "This community, the Working people, all the nations and nationalities of the province, all the people in Kosovo are determined to continue to struggle -- by all means and in a legal manner and primarily through ideopolitical work and activity and also by other measures -- for the stabilization of the situation and to safeguard the political system and constitutional order in Yugoslavia."

BRIEFS

U.S. NAVY SHIPS VISIT -- Dubrovnik, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- A detachment of U.S. Navy ships sailed into the port of Dubrovnik today on an unofficial visit to our navy. During their visit to Dubrovnik, members of the crew will tour cultural-historic monuments of the town. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 81 p 7 AU]